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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1888.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 871, dated 24th July 1889

READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1888.

REMARKS.—The Report under consideration shows that the increase in offences reported which was noticed in reviewing the Criminal Report for 1887 has been maintained during the year 1888. The total number of offences reported was 164,459, an increase of 4,674 on the previous year, and the number which according to the rules in force must be taken to have occurred was 116,076, showing an increase of 3,106 on the previous year, and an increase of 12,000, roughly speaking, on the average of the last four years. The increase as compared with 1887 is chiefly under the head of Local and Special Laws, offences under the Penal Code returned as true having risen by only 1,489.

The subjoined table, showing (1) for all offences, (2) for offences under the Penal Code separately, the percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, illustrates how far the efforts to cope with crime have been successful:—

	All offences.		*Offences under the Indian Penal Code.*	
	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.
1884	82·4	38	76·8	...
1885	78·6	40	73·2	27
1886	77·03	40	70·8	27·3
1887	75·8	43	69·2	30
1888	74·4	43	69·06	29·6

These figures show that since 1884 while the proportion of cases brought to trial has been declining in the case of offences of all kinds and of offences under the Penal Code, the proportion of convictions has been increasing in the last two years in an equal or a greater ratio, the main causes probably being (1) that since 1884 the cases which must be taken as true contain more false cases than formerly, and (2) that fewer weak cases, in which the chances of conviction are small, are now sent up for trial.

2. The question of the increase of crime in some parts of the Province, and the measures to be taken to deal with it, are engaging the separate consideration of Government, but there are some points noticed by the Judges in the present Report which in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion show that much of the alleged increase is nominal and is due to the rigidity of the present system of recording crime, and the difficulty of striking off false cases which have once been brought on the Police registers.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the number of complaints summarily dismissed by Magistrates continues to increase, and the present Report shows that in round numbers out of 90,000 complaints preferred before Magistrates, 46,000, or over one-half, were rejected *in limine* as false or frivolous. The

remarks of the District Magistrate, Delhi, and of other officers show that, as the knowledge of our legal system is spreading among the people, there is an increasing tendency to have recourse to the Criminal Courts on the most frivolous and unnecessary grounds, often merely to gratify petty spite, or to put on record for future use the fact that there has been a quarrel, and this tendency can only be checked by a free use of Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and a frequent resort to the provisions of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, which authorises the grant of compensation to the accused when subjected to false or frivolous accusations. There are, however, some features in the Report which seem to indicate that Magistrates, especially in the districts of Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Jullundur, where the percentage of convictions is extremely low, and also in Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan, do not keep these provisions sufficiently in mind. It is noticed that while over 46,000 complaints were summarily dismissed as false, frivolous or unfounded, over 63,000 persons (or about half of the total number brought to trial under the Penal Code) were charged with the petty offences of assault and simple hurt, and of these about 9,500, or only 15 per cent., were convicted. Over 53,000 persons were therefore acquitted or discharged, but it appears from Statement No. 3 that in only 1,150 cases was action taken under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. It is no doubt the fact that owing to the character of the people violent brawling is very common in the Province, and acquittals commonly result because both parties are equally to blame, or because the offence is compounded out of Court; nevertheless, after allowing for these facts, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the figures given above show that the power of granting compensation is not sufficiently used.

3. It is pointed out in paragraph 6 of the Report that while of 90,000 complaints to Magistrates over half were summarily dismissed, out of 70,000 reported to the Police only 2,000 reports, or less than 3 per cent., were struck off the registers as false in law or fact. False complaints are not so often made to the Police as to the Magistrates, but His Honor agrees with the Judges that this number represents only a small proportion of the groundless reports made to the Police, and that the existing orders regarding the striking off of false cases reported to the Police as contained in Judicial Circular No. XLVIII are too elaborate. These rules provide that only the Magistrate of the district can cancel a case and that before he can pass orders a written abstract of the facts in English must be prepared and submitted by the District Superintendent of Police. The Inspector-General of Police has repeatedly proposed a simplification of these rules which would empower the Magistrate trying a case, who must necessarily know more about the facts than the District Superintendent or the District Magistrate, to decide whether it is false in law or fact or not, and as the present returns show that the existing rules are differently worked in different districts, thereby rendering any comparison of the results obtained difficult, and in some districts are allowed practically to remain a dead letter, His Honor hopes that the Judges will see their way to amending them in such a manner as to secure uniform results in different districts by facilitating the cancellation of false cases.

4. Offences against property show a slight increase, the number being 45,400 as against 45,264 in 1887. Offences affecting the human body have risen from 30,973 in 1887 to 31,952 in the year under review, but serious offences of this nature have decreased and the increase is confined to petty cases of hurt and criminal force, of which the number was 29,646 in 1888 as against 28,394 in 1887. It appears from paragraph 17 of the Report that year by year persons who complain of these petty offences prefer to bring their complaint under Section 323, rather than under Section 352, Indian Penal Code, the object undoubtedly being to escape the risk of having to pay compensation if the charge prove frivolous and unfounded.

5. Cases of murder show a considerable decrease, having fallen from 547 in 1887, an abnormally high number, to 490 in the year under review. This number is, however, in excess of the average of the past five years—454—and

much higher than the number for any year since 1861 excepting 1887. The decrease, it is noticed, has occurred almost entirely in frontier districts, the three districts of the Peshawar Division showing a decrease of 32 cases, and Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu in the Derajat a decrease of 18 cases. This result is gratifying and the Lieutenant-Governor believes it is mainly due to the working of the new Regulation, No. IV of 1887, and the vigorous action taken by the Deputy Commissioners, especially of Peshawar and Hazara, to repress violent crime by preventive measures. The figures regarding murders in Kohat are not clear. In paragraph 20 of the Report the number is shown as 36 against 40 in 1887; in the extract from the District Magistrate's Report at page XVII of the Appendices the number is shown as having *increased* by two, from 38 in 1887 to 40 in 1888; while the Sessions Judge's remarks at page XVI seem to show that they have increased only by one. The figures require clearing up, but whichever number is correct, murders in Kohat are very high. The disturbed state of the Miranzai border (which was alluded to in last year's Report) no doubt accounts to a great extent for the prevalence of this and other violent crime in Kohat, and the remedial measures to be taken are now under the consideration of the Government of India. Meanwhile, it may here be noticed that the effect of the Black Mountain Expedition in checking violent crime by trans-border men in the Hazara District has been immediate and marked.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that in Cis-Indus Districts murders, which have been increasing seriously of late years, and which stood abnormally high in 1887, show no appreciable decrease in 1888. The extent of this and other forms of violent crime against the person and property in Rawalpindi and Jhelum indicates a spirit of lawlessness among the population of these districts which can only be suppressed by firm and sustained action on the part of the District Magistrates. From the records of some cases which recently came under the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, it seems that preventive measures to check crime of this nature are not freely enough resorted to in the Jhelum District.

7. Of 31,952 admitted offences against the person, 28,170, or 88 per cent., were brought to trial, involving 67,411 persons, of whom 11,734, or 17·3 per cent., were convicted. The low percentage of convictions is due to the number of petty cases of hurt and criminal assaults, which together form over 90 per cent. of the offences under this head. Only 14 per cent. of the persons charged with assault and 20 per cent. of those charged with hurt were prosecuted to conviction. In nearly all the more serious cases of offences against the body—murder, attempts at murder, rape, culpable homicide—the proportion of convictions shows a decided improvement as compared with 1887.

8. The total number of offences against property is almost unchanged as compared with 1887, and the proportion of cases brought to trial to admitted cases—50 per cent—has not varied. The working, however, shows different results. In 1887, 22,570 cases were sent for trial, involving 38,919 persons, of whom 18,841, or 48 per cent., were convicted; while in 1888, 40,339 persons were sent up for trial in 22,781 cases, of whom 18,568, or only 46 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction. Coming to the detail of these offences it is noticed that while cases of ordinary theft and receipt of stolen property have diminished by 2 per cent., serious cases of criminal trespass have increased in about an equal proportion, and robberies and dacoities have increased by 7 per cent.

The continued increase in the latter class of crime is serious, but it appears to be confined to a few districts as shown in the margin. Setting aside these five districts, there is a slight increase in two of the other districts of the Delhi Division, also in Gujranwala and Hazara, and a diminution in nearly all other districts. It will be seen that the great increase is in Rawalpindi and Kohat. In both these districts there has been severe drought for some three

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Delhi	2	7	16
Gurgaon	3	6	15
Lahore	30	42	57
Rawalpindi	34	67	128
Kohat	34	101	109
Total of these districts ...	103	223	325
Total of the Province ...	546	546	584

years past and crime has no doubt increased; nevertheless the statistics exaggerate the real position. In Kohát most of the dacoities are due to the disturbed state of the Miranzai border and were raids by men of independent tribes. In Ráwalpindi, as the Judges remark, certain orders passed by the District Superintendent of Police in regard to registering of all complaints have exaggerated a real great increase of crime by adding many nominal cases.

From the statement printed at page 15 it appears that the number of offences against property has risen most appreciably in the districts of Delhi, Ludhiána, Gujránwála, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, Bannu and Hazára; while there has been a considerable diminution in Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Mooltan, Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan. The worst results are shown in the Ráwalpindi District, which during the year stood pre-eminent in nearly every class of crime, and while offences against property are shown as having increased by over 40 per cent., the proportion of cases brought to trial, which was 43 per cent. in 1886 and 32 per cent. in 1887, fell as low as 23 per cent. in the year under review. No doubt offences were over-reported in this district. At the same time the state of crime was very serious, and is not wholly explainable by the series of bad harvests and consequent poverty of the people. The District Magistrate's criminal administration appears to have been weak.

9. As noticed in last year's review, the increase of crime is confined mainly to the northern and western districts of the Province, *i. e.*, to three districts of the Ráwalpindi Revenue Division, most parts of which have been of late years subjected to severe drought and its consequence—dearness of food grains; to Hazára and Kohát in the Pesháwar Division, where disturbing political influences have been at work; and to Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan in the Deraját, which have suffered from a succession of bad harvests, and which are inhabited by tribes violent by nature and prone to crime.

In Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur and Ludhiána the percentage of convictions continues to be exceedingly small. Pesháwar, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan, Simla, Amritsar and Shahpur show not only a high percentage of cases brought to trial, but a very high percentage of convictions. The improvement in the three frontier districts is due, no doubt, to the working of the new Regulation. The marked improvement in the criminal administration of Pesháwar is one of the most noteworthy features of the Report.

10. The action taken in different districts to exact security from habitual criminals shows, as the Judges remark, extreme variations. The remarks of the Judges and the statistics furnished with the Police Report for 1888 show that very little has been done to enforce these provisions in the districts of the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions, excepting Ferozepore; that in some of the districts of the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions the law has been freely worked, while in other and adjoining districts under similar conditions as to the extent and the nature of crime, it has been allowed to remain a dead letter. Most District Magistrates dislike using the power, and are only induced to exert it when they feel that a serious increase of crime is occurring. In the Amritsar District security for good behaviour was taken in 2,902 cases, in Gujránwála in 744 cases, in Lahore in over 700, and in Pesháwar in over 600 cases. For the whole Province the number of convictions was 8,022 against 4,530 in 1887. It is noticed that in most of the districts where free resort was had to these provisions of law—Amritsar, Pesháwar, Muzaffargarh, Shahpur, Mooltan—there has been a considerable decrease in offences against property. In some districts, however—Lahore, Siálkot, Gujránwála—the working of the law does not seem to have as yet been attended with the desired results as far as reported crime goes, but some weight must be attached to the view put forward by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore that the action taken has had good results in checking unreported crime.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the remarks of the Judges in paragraph 34 of the Report that there are indications of the law having been worked rather indiscriminately in Amritsar and Gujránwála. The fact that in Amritsar out of 2,902 persons convicted all but 9 were able to find security, and that in Gujránwála only 3 persons out of 744 convicted were sent to jail in default, supports this view. But it must be remembered that in these districts, as in some other parts of the Province, the bulk of the peasantry have no real sympathy with the law as regards certain classes of crime.

11. The working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation (No. IV of 1887) has recently been under the consideration of Government, and the remarks of the Sessions Judge, Peshâwar, at pages XVI and XXIII of the Appendix as to the disparity of results in the different districts of the Peshâwar Division and the causes thereof, are both interesting and valuable. Proceedings under the Regulation have more than doubled since 1887. In that year 1,968 persons were tried by Councils of Elders, of whom 906, or 46 per cent., were convicted, while in 1888 3,950 persons were so tried, of whom 2,040, or 51 per cent., were convicted. The percentage of convictions was high in all districts except Kohât, where it continues to be excessively low, being only 28 against 26 in 1887 and 52 in 1886. The explanation of the Deputy Commissioner as to the low percentage of convictions in 1887, which was called for in the Review of the Criminal Report for that year, has recently been received, but read in connection with the criticisms of the Sessions Judge, Peshâwar, on the working of jirgas in Kohât, it does not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in all respects satisfactory. An examination of the statistics lately furnished shows that while in Peshâwar and Hazára the bulk of offences against property (excluding mischief) is disposed of, and properly so, by the ordinary tribunals, in Kohât it is the practice to refer these cases to a jirga. Thus in 1888 it is noticed that out of 891 offences against property which were brought to trial, 527, or nearly 60 per cent, were disposed of by jirgas. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the views of the Sessions Judge, Peshâwar, that the action of jirgas should generally be limited—as is done in Peshâwar and Hazára—to the more serious cases of violence against the person, mischief by fire or by poisoning, adultery, kidnapping, and such offences where sufficient proof does not exist to obtain a conviction in the regular Courts. The indiscriminate employment of jirgas in other cases in Kohât has not been attended with success, and seems to indicate that the Magistrates were too ready to make over the investigation of cases to jirgas, or too remiss in watching and controlling their action. On the other hand, the working of the jirga system in the other frontier districts, excepting Bannu, shows an improvement, and in Peshâwar and Hazára has resulted in a substantial diminution of crimes of violence. In Bannu the increase of crimes of violence and of offences against property is most serious. The criminal administration of that district is characterised by the Judges as lax, and the working of the Regulation, which has been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in the quarterly returns, leaves much to be desired. The condition of this district should receive careful attention from the Commissioner. Full instructions have recently been issued to the Frontier Commissioners regarding the form of returns to be used and the method of classification to be followed, and these, it is hoped, will enable the Commissioners more easily to exercise the powers of revision and control vested in them, and Government more readily to follow the working of the system in different districts; while the appointment of Additional District Magistrates in all the frontier districts which has lately been sanctioned, by relieving the Deputy Commissioner of some parts of his work, will enable him to give closer attention to this part of his duties.

12. The work in all Courts appears to have been rapidly disposed of. It is noticed that Honorary Magistrates decided considerably less cases than in 1887, while District Magistrates decided more. The proportion of convictions, 27 per cent., in the Courts of Náib-Tahsíldárs continues to be very low. These

officers now dispose of a large amount of the petty criminal cases, and, as they are often young and inexperienced, their work, especially as regards the application of Sections 203 and 250, Criminal Procedure Code, should be carefully supervised by District Magistrates The criminal work done by Sessions Courts during the year shows a considerable decrease, chiefly in the Frontier Divisions, where a large proportion of Sessions cases are now disposed of by Councils of Elders under the new Regulation The percentage of convictions in Sessions cases, 63, is high and shows an improvement on past years, the average for the previous three years being 55 per cent

13 While the number of persons punished, 78,430, is almost the same as in 1887, 79,210, His Honor observes that the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shows some falling off, being 17,879 against 19,131 in the previous year, while cases in which solitary confinement was awarded have fallen from 12,463 to 11,287. If the decrease indicated a decline in serious crime it would have been matter for satisfaction, but the fact that it is most noticeable in Lahore, Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi and Bannu, which are among the most criminal districts of the Province, suggests the doubt that it may be due to insufficient supervision by controlling Courts

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the remarks of the Judges in paragraph 56 that the decrease in sentences of whipping is regrettable, and that this speedy and deterrent form of punishment should not be allowed to fall into disuse. The passing of a proper sentence, whether in regard to its nature or duration, is perhaps the most difficult task which Criminal Courts have to perform, and District Magistrates should not leave their subordinates without guidance in the infliction of punishments. Native Magistrates especially need direction in this matter, as their views of the gravity or otherwise of certain kinds of offences are often not in accord with the requirements of a satisfactory administration of the Criminal law

14 The amount of fines imposed both in District and Sessions Courts shows a slight decrease as compared with 1887. The amount realized, however, shows an improvement, but the decrease in the proportion awarded as compensation is not satisfactory. The free award of compensation in cases where the loss suffered is undoubted, is not only a necessary part of the redress which injured parties are entitled to, but also acts as an incentive to them to look for redress to the Courts, instead of hushing up the offence, or making a private arrangement with the offender.

15 The number of appeals lodged during the year in all Courts, including the Chief Court, was fewer than in 1887, and it appears that resort to appeal, which of late years had shown a tendency to increase rapidly, has now reached its limit On the other hand, the proportion of successful appeals has decreased more or less in all tribunals, which indicates that criminal work is now disposed of more carefully, and with more regard for legal forms by the lower Courts.

16 Several questions touching on the improvement of the criminal administration are now under the consideration of this Government, *viz*, the reorganization of the Police, the more adequate representation of Government by Public Prosecutors in serious criminal cases, the surveillance of old offenders, and the amendment of the law so as to empower the award of compensation in mischief cases. Measures of this kind will, if introduced, no doubt have a useful effect, but meantime the Lieutenant Governor looks to the Magistrates of districts for the repression and detection of crime by the exercise of a more vigorous control over the action of the Police, and a more watchful

supervision over the working of Subordinate Courts. There are indications in this as in previous reports that such control and supervision have not been sufficiently exercised in some districts.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Review be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, with a copy of the Report, for information; to the Registrar of the Chief Court for the information of the Judges and for circulation with the Report; and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.

Also, that the Review be printed and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

C. L. TUPPER,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—29-7-89—376.

No. 1970.

FROM

E. W. PARKER, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To

C. L. TUPPER, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated *Lahore, the 1st May* 1889.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Annual Report on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1888. No alteration has been made in the general arrangement of the report followed in previous years.

Annual Report on Criminal Justice submitted

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Number of offences reported, admitted to have occurred and brought to trial

2. The following statement gives, for each of the last five years, the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of offences.	Year	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police	Offences admitted to have occurred	Cases brought to trial	Persons brought to trial	REMARKS
Offences under the Indian Penal Code ..	1884	109,355	32,881	1,758	74,716	57,021	125,174	COLUMNS 7 AND 8.—In 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, the cases and persons brought to trial for offences under the Indian Penal Code, after reference to councils of Elders were shown under "Local and Special Laws," but in 1888 they are shown under the Indian Penal Code
	1885	113,800	35,669	1,349	76,782	56,190	125,845	
	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79,698	56,412	124,826	
	1887	128,623	40,782	1,719	86 122	59,598	130,035	
	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131,262	
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1884	26,264	2,051	39	24,174	23,761	51,163	
	1885	28,232	3,559	98	24,575	23,544	53,276	
	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
	1887	31,262	4 364	50	26,848	26,043	60,082	
	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
Total ...	1884	135,619	34,932	1,797	98,890	80,782	176,337	
	1885	142,032	39,228	1,447	101,357	79,734	179,121	
	1886	147,997	43,058	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	
	1887	159,885	45,146	1,769	112,970	85,641	190,117	
	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	

3 There is a marked increase in the number of offences reported as well as in the number which may be taken as having occurred, while the number of cases brought to trial is only slightly in excess of that for the previous year, and the number of persons tried is less than that for the year 1887

Remarks on the above statement Increase of reported and admitted crime

4 Taking the figures for every fifth year since 1873, the following are the results --

Comparison with former years

	Offences Reported	Cases brought to trial	Persons brought to trial
1873	93,986	72,799	150,043
1878	100,665	81,772	159,445
1883	127,927	78,892	167,687
1888	164,459	86,445	167,593

It is thus clear that while the rate of increase in cases and persons brought to trial is not very excessive, reported offences have largely increased each year, Indeed since the year 1877 the number of reported offences has increased steadily the years in which the largest rises took place being 1881, 1883, 1884 and 1887, the average increase being 5,000 reports a year This increase has taken place both in regard to offences under the Indian Penal Code and under Local and Special Laws.

5 The large rise in some years and particularly since 1884, is largely due no doubt to changes in the law and in the methods of compiling statistics and of recording crime by the Police, but allowing for the effect of these special circumstances it is still remarkable that in ten years reported crime has risen by 64 per cent or, in round numbers, from 1,00,000 to 1,64,000 In 1873 the proportion borne by cases tried to offences reported, was about seven-ninths, in the year under report it was only something over one half, while if false cases are excluded, the proportion is still less than three-fourths.

Increase of 64 per cent in ten years

6 The number of complaints summarily dismissed has steadily risen from 29,285, in 1882 to 46,347 in the year under report, or in nearly the same proportion as offences reported. Some difficulty arises in comparing the figures respectively prior and subsequent to the year 1882, owing to the different method of framing the reports adopted since that year If the complaints summarily dismissed are compared with the cases which are struck off at the request of the Police as being groundless, it will be found that the latter stood at 3,831 in 1873, 1,679 in 1878, 1,545 in 1883, and 2,036 in 1888 It can scarcely be doubted that these figures represent a very small proportion of the groundless reports actually made to the Police The numbers of cases reported to the Police and initiated by complaint to a Magistrate, and the numbers of cases struck off on the application of the Police and summarily dismissed, respectively, is about as follows --

Complaints summarily dismissed and struck off at the request of the Police

	In round numbers
(*a*) —Reported to Police about ..	70,000
(*b*) —Complaints to Magistrates	90,000
(*c*) —Struck off at request of Police	2 000
(*d*) —Summarily dismissed	46 000

Thus, while about half the complaints to Magistrates are found to be groundless, only one thirty fifth of those made to the Police are shown as false. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the Police often fail to enter complaints, not on the face of them good, but it seems clear that the instructions conveyed in Judicial Circular XLVIII have operated to prevent District Magistrates from striking off such cases, probably because, before this can be done, an English abstract of the case is required from the Police Officer, and the District Magistrate is required himself to pass orders on each case

Table showing detailed working in districts under this head

7. The following table shows the detailed working in districts under this head :—

District	1886		1886	1887		1887	1888		1888
	Summarily dismissed		Struck off	Summarily dismissed		Struck off	Summarily dismissed		Struck off
Delhi	710		53	860		106	1,576		94
Gurgaon	778		1	753		6	710		4
Rohtak	840		9	813		4	615		11
Karnal	731		22	1,346		28	1,503		31
Ambalia	1,505		63	2,126		48	2,501		30
Ludhiána	2,553		124	2,557		70	2,133		75
Simla	214		16	182		10	76		57
Jullundur	1,873		14	1,678		8	1,355		13
Hoshiárpur	2,378		29	2,526		55	2,072		16
Kángra	1,051		56	1,155		30	1,539		21
Amritsar	2,707		137	3,062		50	3,483		190
Gurdáspur	3,452		116	3,293		42	3,169		51
Siálkot	2,984		40	3,006		51	4,112		76
Gujránwála	1,340		43	1,183		96	1,033		7
Lahore	3 077		40	2,571		57	1,986		43
Ferozepore	1,809		197	1,628		135	2,213		64
Hissar	1,395		6	1,335		42	1,505		30
Mooltan	1,191		99	1,251		58	1,414		95
Jhang	909		25	1,098		10	916		55
Montgomery	520		18	714		108	892		51
Muzaffargarh	619		16	858		22	837		20
Jhelum	1 323		39	1,036		15	1,856		51
Gujrát	2 841		30	2,061		4	2,044		5
Shahpur	1,038		10	1,115		80	1,082		42
Rawalpindi	2,666		31	2,873		153	3,455		280
Dera Ismail Khan	737		29	644		56	736		62
Dera Gházi Khan	21		4	13			50		
Bannu	233		18	266		27	129		170
Pesháwar	1,328		116	1,371		193	904		109
Hazara	196		127	214		151	502		419
Kohát	32		47	22		54	44		44
Total	43,052		1,575	45,146		1,769	46,532		2,239

8. The state of things in the Dera Gházi Khan and Kohát districts is extraordinary, as the number of cases summarily dismissed is practically nothing. On the other hand the numbers are large and steadily increasing in the Siálkot, Rawalpindi, Dehli, Amballa and Amritsar districts. The decrease of summary dismissals is most noticeable in the Rohtak, Ludhiána, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Lahore and Bannu districts. The figures show that in several districts it is still unusual to examine complainants carefully, and to see that reasonable grounds exist for proceeding upon a complaint before issuing process to the person accused. The cases reported to the Police which are struck off as groundless are very few in all districts. In each of the following districts, namely, Dera Gházi Khan, Gurgaon, Gujrát and Gujránwála the number of such cases is less than ten for the whole year.

Remarks on working in certain districts

9. The following table compares the figures for cases reported, cases admitted to be true and cases brought to trial, respectively, in respect of each district, for the years 1884, 1887 and 1888. The increase under these heads in the two last years as compared with the first year mentioned is not a little remarkable; but it must be borne in mind that special instructions in regard to reporting crime were issued by the Inspector-General of Police in the year 1885, and that reported crime has since steadily increased. The instructions issued do not appear to have been worked with much uniformity in districts, and it is difficult to know what reliance can be placed on the results as evidencing an actual increase in crime :—

Detailed comparison of districts in regard to reported and admitted crime in the years 1884, 1887 and 1888.

Statement showing the number of offences reported, of cases admitted to be true and of cases brought to trial in each district of the Punjab during the years 1884, 1887 *and* 1888.

District		1884			1887			1888			Percentage of cases admitted to be true to cases reported	Percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to be true
		Indian Penal Code	Local and special Laws	Total.	Indian Penal Code	Local and special Laws	Total	Indian Penal Code.	Local and special Laws	Total		
Delhi	Cases reported	3,163	1,567	4,730	2,712	1 239	3,951	3,616	1,177	4,793	65	89
	True cases	1,995	1,405	3,290	1,771	1,208	2,979	2,186	987	3 123		
	Brought to trial	1,445	1,495	2,940	1,610	1,208	2,818	1,819	987	2,806		
Gurgaon	Cases reported	1,936	437	2,373	1,799	342	2,141	1,857	287	2,144	66	82
	True cases	1,430	433	1,863	1,075	307	1,382	1,170	254	1,430		
	Brought to trial	1,207	433	1,640	894	300	1,194	930	251	1,181		
Rohtak	Cases reported	1,422	523	1,945	1,699	644	2,343	1 523	559	2,082	68	89
	True cases	981	494	1,475	957	569	1,526	902	464	1,426		
	Brought to trial	798	424	1,222	868	509	1,377	808	464	1,272		
Karnal	Cases reported	2,147	897	3,044	2,401	1,138	3,539	2,377	656	3,033	49	84
	True cases	1,560	891	2,451	1,188	977	2,165	1,006	493	1,499		
	Brought to trial	998	770	1,768	893	980	1,863	789	472	1,261		
Amballa	Cases reported	4,952	1,036	5,988	5,521	996	6,517	5,639	901	6,540	61	82
	True cases	3,244	1,019	4,263	3,422	921	4,343	3,214	795	4,009		
	Brought to trial	2,349	951	3,300	2,609	920	3 529	2,535	784	3,319		
Ludhiana	Cases reported	4,354	950	5,304	4,623	661	5,286	4,715	755	5,470	59	90
	True cases	2,800	938	3,738	2 203	456	2,659	2 698	564	3,262		
	Brought to trial	2,574	578	3,152	2,112	456	2,568	2,371	563	2,942		
Simla	Cases reported	618	1,044	1 662	656	1,086	1,742	541	863	1,412	89	100
	True cases	449	1,024	1,473	470	1,080	1,550	426	853	1,279		
	Brought to trial	422	1,024	1,446	478	1,094	1,572	426	853	1,279		
Jullundur	Cases reported	4,281	965	5,246	5 184	926	6,110	5,067	908	6 035	77	78
	True cases	2 718	957	3,675	3,651	773	4,424	3,846	821	4,667		
	Brought to trial	1,902	958	2,860	2,551	771	3,322	2,858	810	3,668		
Hoshiarpur	Cases reported	5 025	585	5,610	5 609	591	6,200	5 074	626	5 700	63	75
	True cases	3,094	475	3,569	3,285	424	3,709	3,181	429	3,610		
	Brought to trial	2,649	490	3,139	2,535	429	2,964	2,293	427	2,720		
Kangra	Cases reported	3,135	830	3,965	3 464	1,047	4,511	3,674	773	4,447	64	94
	True cases	2,096	759	2,855	2,405	921	3,326	2,280	657	2,887		
	Brought to trial	1,992	764	2,756	2,218	927	3,115	2,067	661	2 728		
Amritsar	Cases reported	6 493	1,347	7,840	7,501	1,783	9,284	6,695	2,945	9,640	62	85
	True cases	4,391	1,056	5,447	4,614	1,558	6,172	3,846	2,621	5,967		
	Brought to trial	3,846	1,056	4,902	3,453	1,546	4,999	2,504	2,598	5,102		

District.		1884.			1887.			1888			Percentage of cases admitted to be true to cases reported	Percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to be true
		Indian Penal Code.	Local and special Laws.	Total.	Indian Penal Code.	Local and special Laws.	Total.	Indian Penal Code.	Local and special Laws.	Total.		
Gurdaspur	Cases reported ...	6,125	781	6,906	6,037	805	6,842	6,469	832	7,301	55	74
	True cases ...	2,949	476	3,425	3,004	503	3,507	3,401	530	4,081		
	Brought to trial ...	2,315	444	2,759	1,850	484	2,334	2,497	555	3,052		
Sialkot ...	Cases reported ...	8,651	585	9,236	8,261	651	8,912	9,936	815	10,751	61	57
	True cases ...	5,578	562	6,135	4,663	532	5,195	5,994	638	6,632		
	Brought to trial ...	3,004	526	3,620	2,546	505	3,051	3,205	600	3,805		
Gujranwala	Cases reported ...	3,846	1,032	4,878	4,563	1,166	5,729	4,574	1,674	6,248	82	49
	True cases ...	3,305	970	4,275	3,418	1,052	4,500	3,617	1,522	5,139		
	Brought to trial ...	1,808	412	2,220	1,805	457	2,262	2,087	434	2,521		
Lahore ...	Cases reported ...	6 397	1,701	8.098	7,572	2,332	9,904	7,486	2,701	10,187	80	64
	True cases ...	4,503	1,461	5,964	5,301	1,975	7,276	5,721	2,437	8,158		
	Brought to trial	3,551	1,480	5,031	3,645	1,989	5,634	3,079	2,171	5,250		
Ferozepore	Cases reported ...	4,234	931	5,165	5,887	1,076	7,563	6,577	1,429	8,006	71	75
	True cases ...	2,921	901	3,822	4,296	1,552	5,848	4,425	1,284	5,709		
	Brought to trial ...	2,506	901	3,407	3,253	1,108	4,421	3,227	1,064	4,291		
Hissar ...	Cases reported ...	1,611	405	2,016	2,798	677	3,475	3,149	699	3,848	58	82
	True cases ...	968	388	1,356	1,568	530	2,098	1,712	541	2,253		
	Brought to trial ...	845	389	1,234	1,282	516	1,798	1,322	545	1,867		
Mooltan ...	Cases reported ...	3,644	1,130	4,774	4,507	1,460	5,967	4,457	1,089	5,546	72	84
	True cases ...	3 295	1,120	4,415	3,220	1,429	4,65*	2,974	1,063	4,037		
	Brought to trial ...	1,994	1,123	3,117	2,270	1,429	3,699	2,304	1,063	3,427		
Jhang ...	Cases reported ..	1 780	242	2,022	2,246	344	2,590	2,124	460	2,584	62	81
	True cases ..	1 097	207	1,304	1,239	243	1 482	1,257	356	1,613		
	Brought to trial ...	923	207	1,130	977	220	1,197	960	349	1,309		
Montgomery	Cases reported ...	2,708	527	3,235	4,202	725	4,987	3,884	483	4,367	78	52
	True cases ...	1,840	482	2,342	3,532	633	4,165	3,025	399	3,424		
	Brought to trial ...	1,014	462	1,476	1,580	504	2,064	1,431	369	1,800		
Muzaffar-garh ..	Cases reported ...	1,702	455	2,157	2,842	670	3,512	2,750	740	3,490	75	78
	True cases ...	1,221	445	1,666	1,994	638	2,632	1,942	691	2,633		
	Brought to trial ...	851	447	1,298	1,451	647	2,098	1,414	652	2,066		
Jhelum ...	Cases reported ...	4,521	736	5,257	6,150	818	6,977	5,547	892	6,439	70	67
	True cases ...	2,988	652	3,640	4,350	676	5,026	3,798	734	4,532		
	Brought to trial ..	2,383	638	3,021	2,785	468	3,253	2,543	618	3,161		
Gujrat ...	Cases reported ...	4.297	897	5,194	5,557	739	6,296	4,843	721	5,564	63	69
	True cases ...	2,303	538	2,920	3,719	512	4,231	3,050	465	3,515		
	Brought to trial ...	2,119	538	2,657	2,354	441	2,795	2,019	435	2,454		
Shahpur ...	Cases reported ..	1,868	561	2,429	3,433	1,628	5,061	3,013	1,618	4,631	75	67
	True cases ...	1,563	46	2,023	2 470	1,370	3,846	2,079	1,428	3,507		
	Brought to trial ...	1,364	461	1,825	1,839	869	2,708	1,542	835	2,377		
Rawalpindi	Cases reported .	6,881	2,190	9,071	9,272	2,184	11,456	11,587	2,486	14,073	73	56
	True cases ...	4,836	2,143	6,979	6,599	1,831	8,430	8,180	2,158	10 338		
	Brought to trial ...	4,070	2,159	6,229	3,736	1,832	5,568	3,752	2,116	5,868		
D. I. Khan	Cases reported ...	1,479	224	1,703	1,012	271	2,183	2,106	235	2,341	65	67
	True cases ...	798	205	998	1,258	225	1,483	1,342	201	1,543		
	Brought to trial ...	600	240	840	749	240	989	844	201	1,045		
D. G Khan	Cases reported ...	1,619	526	2,136	1,997	745	2,742	1,698	893	2.591	98	106
	True cases ...	1,597	526	2,123	1,984	745	2,729	1,655	886	2,541		
	Brought to trial ...	1,327	594	1,921	1,676	871	2,547	1,761	871	2,022		
Bannu ...	Cases reported .	1,981	526	2,507	2,548	709	3,257	3,330	823	4.153	89	69
	True cases ...	1,782	514	2,296	2 490	555	2,964	2,917	789	3,706		
	Brought to trial ..	1,065	748	1,813	1,390	646	2,036	1,816	767	2,583		
Peshawar...	Cases reported	3,960	1,281	5.247	4,188	2,058	6,246	3,495	2,631	6,126	83	89
	True cases .	2,811	1.257	3,868	3,064	1,618	4,682	2,803	2,310	5,113		
	Brought to trial ..	2,049	1,427	3,476	2,164	1,918	4,082	2,268	2,306	4,574		
Hazara ..	Cases reported ...	1,934	393	2,327	1,521	739	2,263	2,093	607	2,700	80	86
	True cases ..	1,863	393	2,256	1,274	624	1,898	1,706	460	2,166		
	Brought to trial ...	1,401	470	1,871	1,174	746	1,920	1,406	459	1,865		
Kohat ...	Cases reported ...	1,449	549	1,998	1,709	427	2,226	1,767	597	2 364	91	94
	True cases ...	1,400	549	1,949	1,724	426	2,150	1,692	584	2.276		
	Brought to trial ...	1,061	766	1,827	921	910	1,831	1,576	576	2,152		

Remarks on the above statement

10. The above statement shows that as regards the percentage of true cases to cases reported, the highest results are shown by the following Districts:—

	Per cent.
Dera Gházi Khan	98
Kohát	91
Bannu	89
Simla	89
Pesháwar	83

and the lowest in the districts of—

Karnál	49
Gurdáspur	55
Hissar	58
Ludhiána	59

Taking the percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to be true, the best results are shown in —

	Per cent.
Dera Gházi Khan	103
Simla	100
Kángra	94
Kohát	94
Ludhiána	90

and the worst in —

Gujránwála	49
Montgomery	52
Rawalpindi	56
Siálkot	57

The figures for the Dera Gházi Khan district are obviously wrong, as they show that almost every case reported was admitted to have occurred, while the number brought to trial exceeds the number admitted. The returns for the Simla district show that every case admitted to have occurred was brought to trial, which seems highly improbable.

The statement shows that very great differences of practice exist in the manner of compiling the returns. In some districts as many as 50 per cent. of cases reported were found to be false, in others only from 2 to 9 per cent. were so shown. In one district only 49 per cent. of true cases were brought to trial, while in two districts every true case is shown as tried. The attention of district officers will be invited to these results.

Districts in which the increase in reported crime is most marked.

11. The increase in reported crime is most marked in the following districts:—

Rawalpindi, which has gone up		...	...	5,000 in 5 years.
Ferozepore	„	„	...	...	2,800 „ „ „
Lahore	„	„	...	...	2,000 „ „ „
Amritsar	„	„	...	...	1,800 „ „ „
Hissar	„	„			„ „ „
Bannu	„	„	...	...	1,600 „ „ „
Siálkot	„	„	...	...	1,500 „ „ „
Gujránwála	„	„	...	...	1,300 „ „ „

Notwithstanding this increase the cases brought to trial in the Rawalpindi district were actually several hundred less than in 1884. In all the other districts mentioned the increase in reported crime was followed by an increase in cases brought to trial. In Rawalpindi it is understood that the action of the Police in reporting crime has of late been abnormal.

12. The percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred, stood as follows in each of the past five years :—

Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases, for five years, compared

1884	82 4	per cent.
1885	78 6	„ „
1886	77 03	„ „
1887	75 8	„ „
1888	74 4	„ „

showing no improvement on the previous years

The cases shown as brought to trial include cases pending in Magistrates' Courts at the close of the previous year, so that the percentage on crime reported and admitted during the year, cannot be accurately ascertained.

13. In the opinion of the Judges the above examination of the results shown in the statement given in paragraph 2 of this report, clearly establishes that the figures showing cases "admitted to have occurred" still include a large number of groundless reports, but after allowing for this, there has been an undoubted and steady increase of crime of late years, while the Police and the Courts appear to have grappled with it less efficiently in each succeeding year At the same time the Magisterial Returns do not distinguish between crime reported by the Police, and crime reported by complaint direct to the Magistrate ; and great caution is therefore necessary in drawing inferences from these statistics

While crime has increased the Police and Magistracy have grappled with it less efficiently each year

14. Of the 46,347 cases summarily dismissed, 35,306 were so disposed of without, and 11,041 after reference to the Police ; which shows an improvement over the year 1887, when 12,273 out of 45,146 were referred to the Police before dismissal.

Proportion of cases summarily dismissed in which reference was first made to the Police, has fallen

15. The number of cases returned as true is 29,631 in excess of those brought to trial. The difference is chiefly noticeable under the following heads of crime :—

Heads under which falling off of cases brought to trial is chiefly noticeable

(*a*) Hurt ...		1,205	of those returned as true were not brought to trial
(*b*) Criminal force and assault	...	2,290	Ditto.
(*c*) Theft		7,327	Ditto
(*d*) Receiving stolen property	...	794	Ditto.
(*e*) Criminal trespass	...	13,387	Ditto.
Total	...	25,003	

The heads (*c*), (*d*) and to some extent (*e*) represent the cases in which the working of the Police appears to have been chiefly at fault. The mass of the cases under (*e*) are really civil disputes or charges arising from petty quarrels.

B.—Offences classified.

16. The working during the past two years, under the various heads of crime specified in the chapters of the Indian Penal Code, is compared in the following table; admitted cases are shown for the last five years :—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of Offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.					Increase or decrease of the main heads of the Indian Penal Code.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of during the year.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to cases tried.	
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Percentage of increase or decrease	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State	...	...	1	1	1	..	1	2	5	1	3	..	60	..
„ VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	3	4	6	4	4	100	66
„ VIII.—Offences against the public tranquillity ...	936	800	945	891	922	+3	770	819	6,075	6,531	3,760	4,003	52	61
„ IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants ..	196	174	143	135	150	+11	133	132	180	188	78	43	40	26
„ X.—Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	1,084	958	958	1,157	1,260	+11	1,156	1,255	2,208	2,340	1,165	1,280	53	52
„ XI.—False evidence and offences against public Justice ..	961	1,006	1,013	1,289	1,389	−4	1,203	1,259	1,954	1,890	864	951	46	50
„ XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ..	109	137	149	167	157	−6	146	124	179	140	94	72	52	51
„ XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures ...	75	81	70	65	103	+58	65	103	84	144	49	102	57	71
„ XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	512	575	506	646	685	+6	625	574	1,692	1,579	1,467	1,087	87	69
„ XV.—Offences relating to religion	168	192	153	144	145	+1	138	131	420	318	119	80	28	25
„ XVI.—Offences affecting the human body :—														
1.—Offences affecting life	774	849	947	1,026	957	−7	808	930	1,442	1,538	643	779	44	51
2.—Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	93	71	93	97	50	−48	79	34	98	50	67	20	85	40
3.—Hurt	7,114	7,715	8,702	10,233	11,452	+12	9,089	10,247	23,408	25,136	4,854	5,117	21	20
4.—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	702	794	739	864	783	−9	705	663	1,861	1,822	335	239	18	13
5.—Criminal force and assault	22,699	21,741	1,975	18,161	18,192	+2	16,535	15,902	40,224	38,152	5,785	5,316	14	14
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor	200	257	288	363	277	−24	261	210	510	479	210	159	41	33
7.—Rape	133	107	109	113	132	+17	86	98	103	116	37	44	36	38
8.—Unnatural offences	70	86	108	116	109	−6	89	86	105	118	45	60	43	51
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property :—														
1.—Theft	10,839	11,957	14,100	16,067	15,739	−2	8,389	8,412	12,264	12,488	8,016	7,799	65	62
2.—Extortion	224	230	222	219	201	−9	181	153	448	355	51	57	12	16
3.—Robbery and dacoity	286	217	365	546	589	+8	269	302	595	759	271	318	45	42
4.—Criminal mis-appropriation of property ...	469	474	414	454	455	...	432	443	615	717	306	351	50	49
5.—Criminal breach of trust	598	596	701	788	834	+6	634	651	834	907	332	284	40	35
6.—Receiving of stolen property	2,627	2,546	2,969	3,370	3,174	−6	2,610	2,390	4,088	3,734	2,449	2,215	60	59
7.—Cheating	745	784	624	832	746	−10	789	684	1,229	1,140	309	255	25	22
8.—Fraudulent deeds	11	18	8	18	16	−11	17	13	32	22	1	2	3	14
9.—Mischief	3,239	3,236	3,403	3,921	3,926	...	3,150	3,410	7,501	8 301	2,532	2,629	34	32
10.—Criminal trespass	13,326	14,843	16,516	19,048	19,7-0	+3	6,099	6,333	11,319	12,014	4,577	4,658	40	39
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or to trade, or property marks	126	120	124	129	156	+21	111	154	214	280	39	68	18	24
„ XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	26	41	21	15	20	+33	14	18	20	35	10	15	50	43
„ XX.—Offences relating to marriage	4,701	4,389	3 958	3,768	4,032	+7	3,528	3,701	5,450	5,499	579	624	11	11
„ XXI.—Defamation	391	400	274	289	227	−21	290	213	545	378	44	33	8	9
„ XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,275	1,286	1,279	1,188	1,110	−6	1,135	1,071	2,193	1,834	298	254	13	14
Total ...	74,716	76,782	79,693	86,122	87,601	+2	59,598	60,476	127,886	128,890	39,060	38,868	31	30
Local and Special Laws ...	24,172	24,575	23,674	26,848	28,475	+6	26,043	25,969	59,318	55,938	40,915	41,378	68	73
Grand Total ...	98,888	101,357	103,372	112,970	116,076	+2	85,641	86,445	187,204	184,828	79,995	80,246	42	43

Note.—The figures for offences under the Indian Penal Code against 1888 include, and against 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887 do not include, references to Councils of Elders.

17. The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code admitted to have occurred is only 1,479 or less than 2 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year; but compared with the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, there is a large increase; the difference between the years 1884 and 1888 being 12,885 or about 17 per cent. The percentage of increase and decrease is most marked in the following classes :—

Remarks on the above table. Increase in cases admitted to have occurred as compared with the years 1884 and 1887, respectively.

	per cent.
Increase—	
Offences relating to weights and measures ..	+58
Criminal breach of contracts of service	+33
Offences relating to documents	+21
Rape	+17
Hurt	+12
Decrease—	
Causing mis-carriage, &c. ...	−48
Kidnapping	−24

but the actual number of cases has not increased largely except under the heads of "hurt," where the figure has gone up by 1,219, and "criminal trespass," where the excess amounts to 672 cases. Taking the figures for the past five years, a curious feature is that, while offences under the heads of "criminal force" and "assault" have steadily fallen from 22,699 in 1884 to 18,192 in 1888, the offences under "hurt" have risen from 7,114 in the former to 11,452 in the latter year; the two together being almost the same in 1888 as in 1884. This is no doubt due to the discovery that a complainant if he alleges assault under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, can be made to pay compensation under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, whereas he cannot be so made if he alleges hurt under Section 323. Cases of criminal trespass have risen from 13,326 to 19,720 in the same period; and theft from 10,839 to 15,739. Indeed the great increase of crime is confined to offences falling under Chapters XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, and the following comparative table of offences under these chapters in each district of the Province, for the years 1884, 1887, and 1888, respectively, is instructive as showing that the criminal administration in some districts is far from satisfactory :—

Statement showing offences affecting the human body and offences relating to property compared for the years 1884, 1887 and 1888.

District.		1884			1887			1888			Remarks
		Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property.	Total	Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	
Delhi	Cases reported	1,515	1,289	2,804	1,299	1,212	2,511	1 084	1,595	3,279	Increase considerable
	Cases admitted to be true	747	905	1,652	861	748	1,609	1,054	022	1,076	
	Cases brought to trial	735	568	1,303	855	607	1,462	1,049	61'	1,660	
Gurgaon	Cases reported	1,035	728	1,763	977	673	1,650	932	771	1,703	
	Cases admitted to be true	709	587	1 296	468	491	959	464	597	1,061	
	Cases brought to trial	692	390	1,082	454	325	779	450	367	817	
Rohtak ...	Cases reported	594	676	1,270	839	676	1,514	731	639	1,370	
	Cases admitted to be true	354	513	867	393	445	838	422	448	870	
	Cases brought to trial	359	341	700	385	307	692	419	301	720	
Karnal	Cases reported	625	1,233	1,858	763	1,355	2,118	911	1,295	2 206	Offences against the human body have largely increased.
	Cases admitted to be true	401	830	1,231	446	641	1,087	422	502	1,024	
	Cases brought to trial	359	429	788	427	349	776	388	321	709	Proportion brought to trial stands very low.

District		1884			1887			1888			Remarks
		Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property.	Total	
Ambalia	Cases reported	2 148	2,239	4,387	2,605	2,323	4,928	2,873	2,214	5,087	Offences against the human body account for the increase.
	Cases admitted to be true	1,140	919	2,065	1,325	1,752	3,077	1,402	1,504	2,906	Low.
	Cases brought to trial	1,109	914	2,02	1,318	950	2,268	1,395	843	2,2 8	Low.
Ludhiana	Cases reported	1,889	1,641	3,53	2,328	1,527	3,855	2,345	1,724	4,069	
	Cases admitted to be true	1,283	858	2,1 9	1,201	669	1,870	1,410	923	2,333	
	Cases brought to trial	1,278	735	2 013	1,201	598	1,799	1,404	611	2,015	
Simla	Cases reported	216	301	517	216	354	570	196	304	494	General decrease
	Cases admitted to be true	142	226	368	202	192	394	182	197	379	It is extraordinary that every true case was brought to trial.
	Cases brought to trial	143	198	343	208	194	402	182	197	379	
Jullundur	Cases reported	2,048	1,730	3,778	2,586	2,032	4,618	2,693	1,448	4,141	Offences against property have decreased, but those against the human body stand very high.
	Cases admitted to be true	1,321	1,161	2,482	1,832	1,554	3,386	3,108	1,323	3,431	
	Cases brought to trial	1,231	444	1 675	1,619	651	2 300	1,820	659	2,479	
Hoshiarpur	Cases reported	2,508	1,981	4,401	2,975	2,105	5,080	2,381	2,104	4,485	
	Cases admitted to be true	1,647	1 056	2 703	1,751	1,256	3,007	1 530	1,367	2,897	
	Cases brought to trial	1,675	624	2,299	1,739	514	2,253	1,528	483	2,006	
Kangra	Cases reported	1,473	1,149	2,622	1,837	1,112	2,949	1,874	1 344	3,218	
	Cases admitted to be true	1,079	678	1,757	1,323	755	2 078	1,056	883	1,939	
	Cases brought to trial	1,100	537	1,637	1,318	579	1,897	1,046	727	1,773	
Amritsar	Cases reported	3,266	2,393	5,659	3,281	3,302	6 583	3,184	2,663	5,847	Decrease marked in offences against property.
	Cases admitted to be true	2,405	1,138	3,543	1,887	2,138	4,025	1,402	1,469	2,871	Low.
	Cases brought to trial	2,383	1,016	3,399	1,758	1,130	2,888	1,197	855	2,052	Low.
Gurdaspur	Cases reported	2,846	2,301	5,147	2,851	2,409	5,260	3,194	2,430	5,624	Increase in offences against the human body.
	Cases admitted to be true	1,304	1,130	2,434	1,037	1,051	2,088	1,619	1,514	3,133	Low.
	Cases brought to trial	1,349	489	1,838	990	552	1,542	1,579	574	2,153	
Sialkot	Cases reported	4,434	3,231	7,665	4,030	3,270	7,309	4,650	4,140	8,790	Increase under both heads.
	Cases admitted to be true	3,076	2,056	5,132	2,131	2,051	4,182	2,733	2,618	5,351	Low.
	Cases brought to trial	1,601	1,081	2,682	1,300	863	2,163	1,541	1,154	2,695	Very low.
Gujranwala	Cases reported	2,000	1,241	3,250	1,030	2,007	3,037	1,918	1,927	3,845	
	Cases admitted to be true	1,841	935	2,776	1,580	1,475	3,055	1,580	1,536	3,116	
	Cases brought to trial	867	554	1,421	740	754	1,494	894	801	1,695	Very low.
Lahore	Cases reported	2,395	2,954	5,349	2,152	4,618	6,770	2,523	4,136	6,659	The figures for 1887 showed a very abnormal increase in cases against property. In love these have decreased & offences against the person have increased.
	Cases admitted to be true	1,799	1,991	3,790	1,550	3,227	4,777	1,935	3,121	5,056	
	Cases brought to trial	1,791	1,163	2,954	1,519	1,621	3 140	1,336	1,337	2,673	Low.

District.		1884			1887			1888.			Remarks.
		Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	
Ferozepore,	Cases reported	1,844	1,746	3,590	2,433	2,637	5,070	2 817	2,820	5,637	Increase under both heads.
	Cases admitted to be true	1,354	1,114	2,468	1,705	2,048	3,754	1,823	2 067	3,890	
	Cases brought to trial	1,271	785	2,056	1,683	1,076	2,759	1,798	896	2,694	
Hissar	Cases reported	679	729	1,408	975	1,533	2,508	1,257	1,534	2,791	Increase large in offences against the person.
	Cases admitted to be true	399	476	875	449	990	2,428	583	938	1,521	
	Cases brought to trial	404	348	752	452	688	1,140	565	567	1,132	
Mooltan	Cases reported	1,092	1,978	3,070	1,229	2,458	3,687	1,353	2,220	3,573	
	Cases admitted to be true	979	1,820	2,799	776	2,040	2,817	787	1,738	2,525	
	Cases brought to trial ..	502	1,043	1,605	754	1,150	1,904	786	1,129	1,915	
Jhang	Cases reported	523	870	1,393	579	1,216	1,795	615	1,110	1,725	
	Cases admitted to be true	317	531	848	230	805	1,035	360	716	1,076	
	Cases brought to trial	303	367	670	225	548	773	324	456	780	
Montgomery	Cases reported	550	1,611	2,161	554	3,229	3,783	556	2,793	3,340	The increase in offences against property in 1887 is remarkable
	Cases admitted to be true	368	1,220	1,588	412	2,881	3,293	395	2,377	2,772	
	Cases brought to trial	326	465	791	292	1,080	1,372	327	882	1,209	Very low.
Muzaffargarh	Cases reported	487	905	1,392	911	1,432	2,343	883	1,308	2,191	
	Cases admitted to be true	270	786	1,056	528	1,230	1,758	540	1,146	1,686	
	Cases brought to trial	268	413	681	529	683	1,212	527	635	1,162	
Jhelum	Cases reported	1,756	2,014	3,770	2,060	3,173	5,233	1,589	3,199	4,788	Increase in offences against property.
	Cases admitted to be true	1,244	1,332	2,576	1,324	2,505	3,829	1,027	2,279	3,306	Low.
	Cases brought to trial	1,217	753	1,970	1,225	1,053	2,278	991	1,094	2,085	Do.
Gujrat	Cases reported	2,014	1,577	3,591	2,186	2,517	4,703	1,646	2,244	3,890	
	Cases admitted to be true	1,251	757	2,008	1,627	1,483	3,110	1,358	1,303	2,661	
	Cases brought to trial	1,249	475	1,724	993	799	1,792	934	731	1,665	
Shahpur	Cases reported	694	810	1,504	908	2,034	2,942	814	1,819	2,633	
	Cases admitted to be true	622	619	1,241	669	1,449	2,118	571	1,210	1,781	
	Cases brought to trial	613	431	1,044	633	851	1,484	549	693	1,242	Good.
Rawalpindi	Cases reported	2,955	2,558	5,513	2,738	5,252	7,990	3,109	7,107	10,216	Offences against property show a most remarkable increase.
	Cases admitted to be true	2,229	1,711	3,940	1,743	4,059	5,802	1,834	5,650	6,484	
	Cases brought to trial	2,215	939	3,154	1,646	1,302	2,948	1,686	1,386	3,072	Very low.
D I Khan	Cases reported	523	732	1,255	512	1,159	1,671	563	1,267	1,830	
	Cases admitted to be true	206	494	700	230	915	1,151	232	967	1,199	
	Cases brought to trial	203	305	508	231	425	656	215	467	682	Low.

District		1884			1887			1888			Remarks
		Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	Offences affecting the human body	Offences relating to property	Total	
D. G Khan	Cases reported	593	694	1,287	768	922	1,690	632	642	1,274	These figures cannot be correct.
	Cases admitted to be true	589	686	1,275	706	913	1,679	626	615	1,241	
	Cases brought to trial	578	458	1,036	759	604	1,363	629	549	1,178	
Bannu	Cases reported	533	1,230	1,763	676	1,609	2,285	738	2,119	2,857	Sudden increase.
	Cases admitted to be true	483	1,106	1,589	658	1,545	2,203	710	1,897	2 607	High
	Cases brought to trial	466	401	870	625	568	1,193	673	702	1,375	Low
Peshawar	Cases reported	1,300	1,045	3,251	1,150	2,352	3,502	1,083	1,980	3,063	
	Cases admitted to be true	873	1,304	2,177	861	1,743	2,604	869	1,613	2,482	
	Cases brought to trial	833	789	1,622	750	969	1,728	703	847	1 610	
Hazara ..	Cases reported	811	830	1,641	620	674	1,294	709	1,134	1,842	
	Cases admitted to be true	769	809	1,578	564	508	1,072	613	904	1,517	
	Cases brought to trial	737	423	1,160	550	416	972	600	501	1,101	
Kohat	Cases reported	381	767	1,148	428	1,138	1,566	318	1,118	1,436	
	Cases admitted to be true	389	726	1,115	416	1,083	1 499	305	1,062	1,368	
	Cases brought to trial	373	438	811	328	369	699	301	306	607	Low

In the Dera Gházi Khan and Bannu districts the number of cases returned as true is very nearly equal to that reported, while in Amritsar the number is less than half; some other districts show somewhat extraordinary results. These facts point to very different methods of reporting and striking out false cases.

Comparison of offences admitted to have occurred and persons disposed of, during five years

18. Taking true cases only, it will be found that offences against the human body (Chapter XVI) stood as follows in each of the past five years:—

	True Cases.	*Persons.*
1884	31,791	67,849
1885	31,620	69,456
1886	30,781	67,488
1887	30,973	67,743
1888	31,952	67,411

The total number of cases is not much above the average while the number of persons involved is below the average.

Murder

19. Murder cases show a satisfactory decrease by 57 cases; the proportion of convictions to persons for disposal has risen slightly and stands higher than in any of the three preceding years. The figures for five years are given below. They do not agree with those contained in the Police Reports, and it appears impossible to reconcile the differences, as the methods followed in compiling the returns of the two departments do not coincide.

Efforts are being made to reconcile the figures for 1887, as requested in paragraph 2 of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the report for that year. The following table gives details under this head from the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	Cases.		Persons disposed of				Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of
	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c	Total disposed of.		
1884	347	312	613	212	317	529	84	40
1885	433	348	743	215	363	578	165	37
1886 . .	452	330	783	208	381	589	194	35
1887	547	426	992	332	518	850	142	39
1888	490	377	773	255	369	624	140	40

References to Councils of Elders are omitted from the figures for 1888.

Districts showing the largest number of murders.

20. The districts in which the greatest number of murders occurred during the last five years were :—

District	Year.				
	1884	1885	1886.	1887	1888
Peshâwâr	77	100	109	96	79
Rawalpindi ..	30	30	39	44	44
Jhelum ..	14	25	25	25	38
Bannu ..	19	33	26	38	24
Kohât ..	25	35	32	40	36
Hazara . ..	17	23	13	30	28
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	12	16	21	17
Lahore ..	3	25	10	11	19
Ferozepore	10	11	17	16	17

The Jhelum district shows a large increase under this head of crime, and the numbers in the Rawalpindi, Kohât, Lahore and Ferozepore districts are above the average.

Results of trials for murder in Sessions Courts.

21. The following statement shows the results of trials of murder cases in each Sessions division for the two past years :—

Division.	Persons disposed of by the ordinary Tribunals.				Persons disposed of after reference to Councils of Elders			
	Acquitted or Discharged.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Convicted.	
	1887	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Delhi	26	24	14	11	...	...	...	....
Amballa ...	12	10	7	8	..	...	...	...
Jullundur	21	6	13	2	...	...	...	...
Hoshiârpur	14	4	12	9	..	...	...	...
Ferozepore	13	23	23	7	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	9	19	24	19	..	...	...	...
Siâlkot	13	9	17	16	...	..	...	...
Lahore	4	7	3	7	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	29	29	16	24	..	...	...	..
Jhelum	71	100	34	45	...	..	...	...
Rawalpindi	39	42	18	24	..	...	...	...
Derajat	108	45	42	44	15	34	45	48
Peshâwar	148	40	109	39	98	115	100	132
Total {1888 ...	...	358	...	255	...	149	...	180
Total {1887 ...	..	507	...	332	...	113	...	145

This discloses somewhat unsatisfactory results, as regards the proportion of convictions, in the Ferozepore and Jhelum Divisions The increased resort to the Councils of Elders in these cases, in the Peshâwar division, is very marked.

Offences against property specially noticed

22. The following table shows the number of offences against property (Chapter XVII) and of cases brought to trial for the last five years. The figures for the year under report do not materially differ from those for the year 1887, but the progressive increase in previous years is noteworthy.

Year.	Number of Cases.		Percentage brought to trial.
	Admitted to have occurred.	Brought to trial.	
1884 ...	32,364	*18,556	57
1885 ...	34,901	*18,562	53
1886	39,322	*19,779	50
1887	45,264	*22,570	50
1888 ...	45,400	†22,781	50

* Does not include cases brought to trial after reference to Councils of Elders

† Does include do do do

23. In order to correctly appreciate the increase in offences against property it is necessary to compare the results in districts in regard to cases admitted to have occurred and cases brought to trial, respectively, and this is done in the subjoined table :—

Examination of results in districts under the head of offences against property

District	Theft and receipt of stolen property			Serious Cases of Criminal Trespass			Robbery and Dacoity.			Other Cases.			Total.			Percentage	
	Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial	Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial.	Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial	Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial	Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial		
	1887	1888	1887	1887	1888	1887	1887	1888	1887	1887	1888	1887	1887	1888	1887	1887	1888
Delhi	235	430	332	247	331	107	7	16	5	159	145	169	748	922	673	81	66
Gurgaon	261	292	178	205	191	49	6	15	3	97	99	98	491	597	389	66	65
Rohtak	195	208	178	174	180	61	3	5	3	67	69	67	445	448	307	69	69
Karnál	316	294	175	193	196	54	3	3	4	67	69	70	445	448	311	69	69
Amballa	724	663	494	434	706	124	8	9	3	126	252	107	640	646	349	54	54
Simla	154	117	154	117	9	38	2	6	5	314	104	314	1,753	1,319	930	53	70
Jullundur	344	344	203	214	845	89	16	8	11	349	374	332	1,554	1,227	651	42	50
Ludhiana	282	297	211	224	606	104	8	11	10	274	278	286	663	797	666	42	100
Hoshiárpur	330	302	178	168	837	105	5	5	7	274	240	286	1,256	923	598	50	67
Kángra	330	319	175	175	671	80	8	5	3	247	240	231	1,256	1,367	513	40	38
Amritsar	718	545	232	241	820	90	8		1	274	431	440	271	755	489	41	36
Gurdáspur	718	545	496	403	809	131	25	13	12	496	346	310	2 138	894	741	77	83
Gujránwála	567	458	254	219	748	75	100	9	7	21	5	5	327	270	856	53	58
Siálkot	621	716	382	439	499	431	117	100	5	13	3	10	360	252	677	33	38
Lahore	759	801	443	516	906	1,168	130	144	5	9	5	6	390	635	734	51	57
Ferozepore	1,707	1,507	864	790	1 077	1 057	307	218	42	57	19	17	431	490	863	42	40
Hissar	813	862	530	465	889	959	222	200	18	10	10	8	328	517	938	42	43
Montgan	689	590	447	365	193	206	106	76	26	13	15	3	328	328	1 342	50	43
Jhang	1,187	756	586	524	555	565	217	189	5	7	4	6	124	131	1,076	52	43
Montgomery	454	403	367	261	283	296	94	92	3	1	3	1	343	410	904	70	60
Muzaffargarh	1,977	1 508	644	522	456	556	112	132	37	20	19	6	85	106	567	68	65
Jhelum	570	564	346	390	443	381	141	135	3	6	4	5	411	284	688	56	56
Gujrát	776	649	354	334	1,282	1,042	260	176	22	13	18	11	205	195	1,053	36	44
Shahpur	580	405	358	333	514	504	109	90	10	5	10	5	177	205	1 146	43	44
Rawalpindi	778	653	470	304	401	388	118	101	11	7	6	3	445	575	1 997	43	44
Dera Ismail Khan	1,559	2,123	568	642	1,672	2.466	244	229	67	128	20	26	429	361	1,483	54	57
Dera Ghási Khan	412	488	229	261	401	359	110	120	23	16	11	7	359	212	1 449	54	57
Bannu	471	323	306	329	258	111	110	123	7	8	7	9	761	963	1,210	39	57
Peshawar	393	805	298	365	898	746	104	195	23	19	13	21	600	600	3 650	1,302	1 897
Hazara	539	505	406	425	734	704	171	177	39	39	16	29	79	104	915	425	32
Kohát	191	397	191	219	59	300	58	72	8	13	1	10	177	173	967	477	46
	561	614	191	353	298	291	55	272	101	109	16	54	133	250	181	615	66
														204	113	604	104
														204	1,345	612	66
														360	1,893	695	832
														250	1,743	969	1,025
														204	1,008	416	617
														67	904	81	81
														133	1,053	1,071	369
Total ...	19,437	18,913	10,999	10,782	16,583	16,099	3,816	3,838	546	584	269	302	8,698	8,850	7,486	8,046	45,264	45,346	22,570	22,978	50	51

NOTE.—Cases brought to trial after reference to Councils of Elders are included in the figures for the year 1888, but not in those for 1887

Remarks on the above statement Results in certain districts

24 Thefts and receipt of stolen property have increased most largely in the Rawalpindi and Bannu districts, and fallen in the Montgomery, Mooltan, Lahore and Amritsar districts.

Under the head of criminal trespass the Rawalpindi district shows an increase of 41 per cent, while Amritsar shows a decrease of 33 per cent. Sialkot and Montgomery show a substantial increase.

In regard to robbery and dacoity Rawalpindi shows an increase from 67 to 128 cases, Amritsar a decrease from 25 to 13 cases, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Hissar, Montgomery and Jhelum all show a decrease in these offences, while Gujránwála and Lahore show a considerable increase In both years the Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Bannu and Kohát districts account for close upon half of the cases under this head

Under the head of other cases the Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Mooltan, Sialkot,, Kangra and Karnál districts show a noticeable increase, and the Amballa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozepore and Montgomery districts a decrease in crime.

General remarks on increase of crime

25 The above examination of the statistics of crime under the Indian Penal Code and Local and Special Laws, and leads to the conclusion that the large increase in the figures since the year 1884 is, as regards noncognizable crime, chiefly due to the abuse of the machinery of the Courts by the people, who find a complaint to a Magistrate an easy method of gratifying personal animosities, or of forcing the hand of the other side in disputes of a civil nature, or of placing on record, as it were, a complaint against an opponent which may be usefully appealed to afterwards if affairs cannot be adjusted privately In regard to cognizable crime the method of Police reporting has undergone a great change of late years, and while crime is more generally reported, less discrimination is shown in excluding false and groundless cases, at the same time crime has no doubt substantially increased owing to the insufficiency of the Police Force and causes affecting the efficiency of the magistracy; the frequent transfers of District Officers being one of the most important of these The explanations offered by district and divisional officers are quoted in the extracts attached to the report and may be briefly referred to here.

Explanations of District and Divisional Officers regarding the causes of increase or decrease of crime briefly noticed

26 Of the four districts of the Delhi division the increase is confined to Delhi and is attributed to a tendency on the part of the people to have recourse to the Criminal Courts with increased recklessness, and on the most frivolous grounds The Sessions Judge thinks the large number of Magistrates in the city of Delhi and the ease with which a complaint can be made has much to do with the increase The number of cases summarily dismissed is large and bears out the views of the District Magistrate as regards cases of assault and trespass, but thefts and burglaries have also increased.

In the Lahore division (and district) the greater readiness of the people to report offences, due to improvement in the control and working of the police, is given as a possible cause of increase Either the increase is nominal or it is real If the latter is the case, as it appears to be, it does not show improved police working but the reverse.

In the Sialkot division the increase has been noticeable both in the Sialkot and Gujránwála districts In the former district the chief cause of increase in minor offences is said to be the same as that assigned by the District Magistrate of Delhi, namely, the increased use of the Criminal Courts as a cheap method of obtaining redress in matters which should be tried in the Civil Courts, or of gratifying personal spite by filing groundless petitions In Gujránwála the increase is largely in cases of theft and receiving stolen property. The exceptionally large resort made in this district to the provisions for placing bad characters on security will be noticed later on The actual increase of serious crime in these two districts is not very great as compared with the previous year. The remarks of the Sessions Judge on the state of crime in his division will repay perusal It is doubtful whether spasmodic raids on bad characters will be of much avail; the District Magistrate of Sialkot is better advised in seeking to enforce village responsibility and develop the track system, and generally in paying continuous and earnest attention to the details of the administration.

In the Rawalpindi division (and district) reported crime has been rising rapidly for several years; there being an increase of 60 per cent over the year 1885, and a substantial increase in serious crime being noticeable. In regard to cases of theft and criminal trespass where the increase is most marked, the District Magistrate thinks the Police admitted cases too readily; on the other hand the Sessions Judge is of opinion that they have not acted otherwise than in accordance with their instructions. The Judges gather from the district reports, as well as from the Provincial Police reports, that, as already stated, the action of the Police in the Rawalpindi district in regard to recording crime has been decidedly extraordinary. In the remarks of the Sessions Judge quoted in the appendix, bad seasons in parts of the district and the enhanced *jamas* are alluded to, and may possibly be among the factors accounting for the increase in crime.

The Derajat division shows unsatisfactory results in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts. Reported crime has risen 60 per cent. in five years in this division; the increase in the Bannu district being as high as 75 per cent. in three years. Grievous hurt, rioting, theft, receiving stolen property and criminal trespass being the main heads of increase. The District Magistrate of Bannu attributes the increase to drought; the want of an English additional District Magistrate with enhanced powers; the insufficiency of the Police Force; and the absence of power to imprison on the sentence of Councils of Elders. The criminal administration of this district is obviously too lax. No special reasons are assigned for the increase in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and that of Dera Gházi Khan shows a decrease. The extracts at the close of the report give more detailed explanations on some of the points noted.

The Pesháwar division shows an increase of crime in the Kohát and Hazara districts and a decrease in the Pesháwar district. Special disturbing causes have operated in the two former districts. Offences admitted to have occurred have increased in all three districts The offences of murder and riot exhibit a decrease in the Pesháwar district. Murders were fewer in the Hazara district also. The Kohát district stands much the same as to these offences. Offences against property have risen nearly 80 per cent. Some of the remarks of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrates are quoted in the appendix.

27. The remaining seven divisions show no marked increase in crime and in some of them a decrease is noticeable.

The same.

As regards the Amballa division, the district of that name shows a decrease in crime; in the Ludhiána district criminal trespass and burglary cases have increased to some extent, and the District Magistrate attributes the result to the high prices of food grains.

The Jullundur division (and district) shows a substantial decrease in cognizable offences. But as the decrease is largely under the head of criminal trespass, a head under which false cases are always very numerous, no very safe inference can be drawn from the fact.

In the Hoshiárpur division the Kángra district yields normal results, an increase in cases of mischief being the strongest feature. In the Hoshiárpur district the heads of assault, theft and criminal trespass all show a large decrease. The amount of serious crime in this district has been small. Two-thirds of the admitted cases consist of complaints of hurt, assault and trespass. The decrease in assault cases is attributed to the more extended application of the provisions of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, regarding the award of compensation. The remarks of the District Magistrate on this point are given in the appendix.

The criminal administration of the Amritsar district is marked by a decrease of crime which is attributed to the very extended application of the provisions of the bad livelihood clauses of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a subject which will be alluded to later on. The views of the District Magistrate will be found in the appendix. In the Gurdáspur district of this division, offences affecting life, hurt, criminal force and assault show a considerable increase, while offences relating to property have decreased. The variations are not specially accounted for.

The districts of the Ferozepore division show some remarkable differences. In the district of that name, cases of hurt have risen 50 per cent while murder cases have fallen from 44 to 32, and criminal force and assault show a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. In Hissar, thefts have decreased largely while assaults and hurt cases have risen No special explanations have been afforded

In the Mooltan and Montgomery districts of the Mooltan division admitted offences have fallen considerably. The Mooltan district shows a marked decrease in offences against property. In the districts of Jhang and Muzaffargarh the results do not differ widely from those of the previous year.

The Jhelum division shows a decrease in the number of offences under Chapters XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, but murders and serious crime have not diminished in the Jhelum district The remarks of the Sessions Judge and of the District Magistrates of Shahpur and Jhelum will be found to be of much interest As regards the Jhelum district the Sessions Judge thinks the increase of offences against life and the person is partly attributable to the inadequate way in which the magistracy punish such cases when the result does not happen to be death; it is also, he thinks, influenced by the proneness of the people to give false evidence in order to further the interests of faction The District Magistrate of Shahpur speaks highly of the Police administration of his district, and considers the state of the district as regards crime to be satisfactory; there has, however, been an increase of crime as compared with the year 1881.

Offences under Special and Local Laws

28 The following is an abstract of the cases falling under Local and Special Laws during the past three years:—

	Cases returned as true			*Persons convicted*		
	1886	1887	1888.	1886	1887.	1888.
Arms Act	227	254	286	178	203	246
Canals and Drainage Act	989	1,200	1,164	1,695	1,836	1,541
Cantonments Act	3,129	2,960	3,163	5,110	4,721	5,771
Cattle Trespass Act	1,454	1,376	1,349	751	839	908
City Chaukidars Act	116	187	184	157	205	246
Contract (Workmen) Act	55	149	140	3	8	11
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act	342	353	393	254	379	374
Excise Act	349	361	350	378	350	388
Forest Act	1,199	1,549	1,164	3,619	7,595	2,289
Gambling Act	178	197	183	555	743	797
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	330	316	364	325	343	421
Land Revenue Act		18	32		22	90
Municipal Act	1,670	1,707	1,505	1,729	1,994	1,636
Opium Act	326	312	414	386	326	472
Police Act	5,460	6,431	6,516	8,082	8,616	9,464
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act)	191	146	124	234	169	168
Punjab Laws Act	401	537	502	494	678	601
Railways Act	354	369	281	358	358	269
Salt and Saltpetre Act	87	73	87	123	101	114
Stamp Act	78	94	117	81	104	118

Remarks on the above Statement

29 Compared with the year 1884, there has been an increase of about 25 per cent compared with the year 1887, the increase is inconsiderable. The sanitary and similar regulations of the Cantonment, Municipal and Police Acts together account for more than one-third of these cases The cases under the Cantonments and Police Acts show a large increase and the increase in prosecutions under the former Act cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The number of prosecutions under the Cantonments Act in the

Rawalpindi district has largely increased and demands the attention of the District Magistrate. Prosecutions under the Forest Act have fallen largely (owing to more judicious action in the Kangra district during the year under report than in the year 1887) particularly in regard to the number of persons proceeded against. The differences under other heads call for no remarks.

Miscellaneous proceedings

30. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last three years :—

Nature of proceedings	Year	Total number of cases disposed of	Total number of persons disposed of	Number of persons convicted
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485	1886	1	1	...
	1887	24	26	6
	1888			
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Security to keep the peace	1886	2,463	9,732	5,126
	1887	2,684	10,510	5,435
	1888	2,724	10,915	6,038
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Security for good behaviour	1886	4,546	4,901	3,659
	1887	4,784	5,702	4,530
	1888	6,049	9,216	8,022
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1886	68	115	37
	1887	382	492	73
	1888	98	342	202
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1886	104	605	159
	1887	193	620	112
	1888	340	906	229
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under section 250	1886	1,177	1,258	1,258
	1887	1,108	1,280	1,255
	1888	1,150	1,228	1,223
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1886			
	1887			
	1888			
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1886	1880	1,880	415
	1887	1,928	1,928	435
	1888	2,085	2,087	544
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1886	224	300	187
	1887	252	397	261
	1888	298	477	343

Increase under certain heads

31. Proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure show a marked increase. Disputes as to immoveable property and maintenance cases have also increased to some extent. The other heads call for no comment.

Security to keep the Peace

32. Proceedings for the purpose of taking security to keep the peace are exceedingly rare in most districts. As might have been expected, the districts of Peshawar, Bannu, Kohat, Hazara, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhelum head the list, in the order given. In Peshawar there were 653 such cases admitted, against 602 in the previous year. In the two next districts named, the numbers have not varied much and stand between 250 and 300. The other districts stand at under 200 The greatest variations were in the Hazara and Delhi districts in each of which the number of proceedings taken has fallen very largely.

Security for good behaviour

33. The proceedings relating to the taking of security for good behaviour from habitual criminals and others, continue to show that very different methods of procedure are followed in different districts, and that the provisions of Chapter VIII are often disregarded in dealing with these cases. The number of cases has risen by more than 40 per cent, chiefly owing to the action taken in the four or five districts noted below.

In the Gurgaon, Rohtak, Simla, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Kangra, Hissar, Gujrat, Dera Ismail Khan, Hazara and Kohat districts, the action taken has been almost nominal in both of the last two years; while in the Amritsar, Gujranwala, Lahore, and Peshawar districts, the number of cases taken up has been exceedingly large, and in the Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Shahpur and Bannu districts the law has been freely worked.

In the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts, where serious crime is heavy, proceedings under Chapter VIII have been much more moderate than might have been expected. The Amritsar district on the other hand shows 1,394 cases against 331 in the year 1887. The Gujránwála district shows 746 against 436 cases; the Lahore district 748 against 807 cases, and the Peshawar district 678 against 355 cases. It seems to the Judges that in the Amritsar and Gujránwála districts at any rate, the provisions of Chapter VIII have been applied somewhat too indiscriminately. The District Magistrate of Amritsar speaks confidently of the salutary effects of what he calls his "campaign" against bad characters, and the District Magistrate of Gujránwála refers with satisfaction to his carefully organized plan of dealing with these cases. The Chief Court is mainly concerned in seeing that the action taken by Magistrates and Police is in accordance with the law, the general question as to whether the Magistrates in these districts have or have not exercised a wise discretion in applying the law is one more for the consideration of the Government than of the Judges. There can be no question that a careful and discreet enforcement of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding habitual criminals and bad characters must have a wholesome effect in repressing crime, but the development of "*badmash* campaigns" is frequently attended by some considerable hardship and oppression as regards the people. In the Amritsar district all but 9 persons, out of 2,902, were able to find security without going to prison; in the Gujránwála district only 3 out of 744 persons were sent to Jail. In the Siálkot district one-third of those who were called upon to find security were unable to find it.

Results of action under Chapter VIII shown in detail

34. The following table shows in detail the results of the action taken under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

Year	Prevention of breach of the peace				Good behaviour.			
	Number of persons from whom security or recognisance was demanded	Number of persons imprisoned in default.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded	Number of persons from whom security was demanded	Number of persons imprisoned in default	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default	Average amount of security demanded
				Rs				Rs
1887 ...	5,435	535	134	163	4,530	970	425	246
1888 ..	6,038	477	42	178	8,022	911	430	216

(C).—Original trials in Magistrates' Courts.

Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts

35 The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of during the year and the manner of diposal :—

Accused persons whose cases were disposed of.

	Number.	Percentage.			
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Died or escaped ...	136	...	...	...	...
Transferred	44	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	48,509	30	29	26	26
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	56,960	30	31	31	31
Convicted, committed or referred	79,893	40	40	43	43
Total ..	185,542	...	...	...	...

Percentages of convictions were lowest in the following districts :—

	1888.
Hoshiárpur	24
Gurdáspur	26
Gujrat	30
Jullundur...	31
Ludhiána	31

and highest in—

Simla	70
Dera Ismail Khan	59
Peshawar	59
Amritsar	57
Shahpur	56
Kohát	54

The percentages for the Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur districts stood very low in the previous year also.

Results of trials before the various classes of Courts

36. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts :—

Class of Officers	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
District Magistrates	7,762	8,517	63	62
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	66,332	60,459	47	47
Tahsildárs	54,034	52,278	38	37
Náib-Tahsildárs	16,882	22,808	27	27
Cantonment Magistrates	7,120	8,119	76	80
Canal Officers and other special Magistrates	2,826	2,634	67	61
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	16,777	15,482	39	39
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	16,481	15,245	35	38
Total ...	188,214	185,542	43	43

District Magistrates have done an increased amount of work each year since 1885, and the number of persons disposed of by them during the year 1888 exceeds that for 1884 The percentage of convictions is highest in cases tried by European Officers, (namely, District Magistrates, Cantonment Magistrates and Canal Officers), and lowest in the Courts of Honorary Magistrates and Náib-Tahsíldárs.

Pending files

37. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the three past years, were as follows —

Year	Number of cases			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year
	For disposal	Disposed of	Pending	
1886	80,088	78,762	1,326	3,068
1887	86,264	85,023	1,241	2,752
1888	86,779	85,666	1,113	2,645

Average duration of trials

38 The average duration of trials in Magistrates' Courts was seven days for the whole province. The average duration in each class of Court was as follows —

		Days	
		1887	1888
Special Magistrates		6	3
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2nd and 3rd Class	6	6
	1st Class	9	7
Benches of Magistrates	... ...	5	4
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of District	2nd and 3rd Class	6	6
	1st Class	9	8
District Magistrates	Under their ordinary powers	11	9
	Under their enhanced powers, Section 30, Criminal Pro Code	19	20

Distribution of Criminal work

39 The following table shows, for the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officer acting as a Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and Courts of Session) with percentages, and the average number of cases decided Tahsíldárs and Extra Assistant Commissioners have done somewhat less, and Naib-Tahsíldars slightly more work than in 1887

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers	Cases disposed of			Percentage			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade		
	1886	1887	1888	1886	1887	1888	1886	1887	1888
Special Magistrates	989	1 248	1,238	1 3	1 5	1 4	31	37	31
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	6 152	7 054	7 097	7 8	9 0	8 2	88	108	99
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	9 193	8 247	7 557	11 7	9 7	8 8	368	320	359
Náib Tahsíldárs with Judicial powers	1 354	6 766	9 108	1 7	7 9	10 6	150	86	93
Tahsíldárs	24 041	23 853	23 006	30 6	27 4	26 8	195	190	184
Judges of Small Cause Courts		19						19	
Cantonment Magistrates	4 154	4 044	4 088	5 3	4 8	4 7	415	449	408
Extra Assistant Commissioners	22 798	23 118	22 612	28 9	27 2	26 3	250	249	226
Assistant Commissioners	1 036	4 078	5 332	0 4	5 7	6 2	252	187	232
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers	1 885	2 202	1 829	2 4	2 5	2 1	105	121	107
District Magistrates	3 100	3 609	3 790	3 9	4 3	4 4	102	113	118

40. The following Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of most work :—

District.	Names.	Power.	Number of cases disposed of.
Amritsar	Sirdár Ajít Singh .	Hony Magte. 1st Class	638
Jullundur	Amir Chand .	Do 2nd „	515
Ludhiána	Shahzáda Nádir .	Do. „ „	301
Dehli	Syad Hadi Husain Khan	Do. 1st „	276
Kángra	Niamat Ulla Khan	Do. 2nd „	246
Muzaffargarh	Kowra Khan	Do. „ „	224
Ludhiána	Ahsan Shah	Do. 3rd „	206
Hazara	Kázi Mir Alám	Do 1st „	206

As regards the amount of work done by Honorary Magistrates, it appears that in the Delhi district the Honorary Magistrates disposed of 61 per cent. of the work of the district. The Honorary Magistrates did good service in the Amritsar and Lahore districts also. The former district has lost the valuable services of Sirdár Ajít Singh, of Attari, who died during the year. In the Ferozepore district, Sodhi Man Singh was unable to give much assistance owing to ill health, and in Montgomery Baba Khem Singh did no work. The District Magistrate of Karnál speaks very unfavorably of the Honorary agency employed in his district, his remarks will be found among the extracts In all other districts the reports are distinctly good and these officers are shown to be doing useful work. The work of Raja Harbans Singh shows improvement. The case of one of the Honorary Magistrates of the Sialkot district is under separate reference.

41. The abstract given below shows the number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their enhanced and ordinary powers, during the past two years :

Year.	In exercise of—		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of appellate powers.
	Enhanced powers	Ordinary powers		
1887 ..	834	1,749	797	*5,682
1888	725	1,546	1,595	†5,805
+			798	123
−	109	203		
Average for each District 1888	23	50	266	187

* Of these 63 were disposed of by District and Sub Judges in exercise of Criminal appellate powers
† Do 99 do do do do do

The increase is entirely in cases tried by Councils of Elders.

D.—Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

District Magistrate's powers under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

42. District Magistrates disposed of 725 cases under their enhanced powers, conferred under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 834 in 1887. Of these, 257 were cases triable by the Court of Session. Reference for confirmation by Court of Session was made in the case of 223 persons. Of the sentences referred, 175 were confirmed, 36 modified, 3 annulled and 9 pending decision at the close of the year. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 20 days, as compared with 19 days in 1887.

The highest average duration was in Bannu (12), and the lowest in Mooltan (1).

European British Subjects

43. One hundred and twenty-two European British Subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates during the year, as against 127 in 1887 Of those brought to trial 67 were convicted, 45 acquitted or discharged, one committed to the Sessions and three to the Chief Court.

Frontier Regulations

44 The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table —

District	Regulation I of 1872 Sec 3		Regulation I of 1872 Sec 10		Regulation IV of 1873 Sec 2		Regulation IV of 1887, Sec 13		Regulation IV of 1887 Secs 24-25		Regulation IV of 1887 Sec 31		Regulation IV of 1887 Sec 32		Regulation IV of 1887, Sec. 35		Regulation IV of 1887 Secs 35-36		Regulation IV of 1887 Secs. 39-42		Regulation IV of 1887 Sec 40	
	Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals		Fines for offences committed under the rules		References to Councils of Elders		References to Councils of Elders		Fines on communities accessory to crime		Preparation to commit certain offences		Adultery		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed		Breach of the provisions of Secs 33 34 or 35		Security for prevention of murder		Security from families when a bloodfeud exists or is probable	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888.	1887	1888	1887	1888
Dera Ismail Khan			10		15			16											2		2	
Dera-Ghází Khan							102	133												20		
Bannu	5						69	140	3	4		1		4								
Peshawar							229	190		9	5	9	1	14			1	53		63		144
Hazara							96	117	16									1		20		1
Kohát							286	646	21				2	1	12			25	8	21		5
Total	5		10		15		782	1242	40	13	5	10	3	19	12		1	79	10	124	2	150

Results of references to Councils of Elders

45. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during the past two years are shown below :—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted		Precentage of convictions.	
	1887.	1888	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888
Dera Ismail Khan	43	28	20	19	46	68
Dera Gházi Khan	221	405	165	283	75	70
Bannu	241	510	121	267	50	52
Peshâwar	545	1,044	334	786	61	75
Hazara	200	450	82	263	41	58
Kohât ..	718	1,513	184	422	26	28

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations

46. The figures below give the particulars as to the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Regulations :—

District.	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed, realised within the year.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887.	1888	1887	1888.
Dera Ismail Khan ..	1,264	1,178	55	69	31	37	1,264	818
Dera Gházi Khan ..	20,560	22,034	125	97	17	86	15,944	14,839
Bannu .	7,205	24,532	60	97	64	48	3,976	10,512
Peshâwar .	10,837	28,008	70	149	48	61	4,840	910
Hazara .	4,548	5,120	45	36	39	69	1,756	1,132
Kohât . .	26,051	28,106	87	90	53	32	12,388	13,341
Total	80,365	1,09,878	83	95	42	50	40,168	41,551

Increased resort to this Procedure noted

47. Except in the Dera Ismail Khan district the action taken under the Frontier Regulations has increased in all the districts to which they apply. In the Peshâwar district 407 cases involving 1,044 persons were so tried, as against 236 and 556 in the previous year. In Kohât the number of cases has risen from 409 to 728, and of persons from 963 to 1,513. Hazara also shows a considerable resort to the Regulations. In the Derajat Division the entire number of cases was 321 as against 190, and of persons 943 as against 516 in the previous year.

The remarks of the Sessions Judges of Peshâwar and the Derajat on the working of the Regulations have been placed in the appendix. Special attention is drawn to the remarks of the former officer. The Judges are not apparently invested with functions of control over officers exercising powers of reference to Councils of Elders, and refrain, therefore, from remarking upon the working of the Regulations.

E.—Original Jurisdiction of the Courts of Session.

Work disposed of by Courts of Session

48 The abstract below gives, for the last two years, the number of cases disposed of, and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions. The amount of business is less than in the preceding year.

	Cases		Persons	
	1887	1888	1887	1888
Sessions trials	482	423	1,139	741
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Sec 34, Criminal Procedure Code	212	138	272	200
Other references ...	96	90	165	108
Total	790	651	1,576	1,049

The detail of Sessions cases disposed of in each division is given below.

Dehli		31
Umballa	...	18
Jullundur		12
Hoshiarpur		13
Amritsar		7
Sialkot		28
Lahore	...	20
Ferozepore		22
Mooltan		28
Jhelum		46
Rawalpindi	...	41
Derajat		56
Peshâwar		101

indicating a large amount of work in the last four Courts named.

Sessions trials

49. The following statement shows the result of Sessions trials in each of the past four years —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For Disposal				Disposed of						Pending at the end of the year					
	Persons		Total		Persons				Total							
Year	Remaining from previous years	Committed to the Sessions during the year	Cases	Persons	Died escaped or transferred	Acquitted	Convicted	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Sec 374 Criminal Procedure Code	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over 3 months	Average duration	Date of oldest case pending
1888	95	773	486	868	5	268	327	143	423	741	63	127	83	17	55	12th Novr 1883 *
1887	149	1085	540	1284	25	408	459	157	482	1179	58	9	54	5	55	Ditto
1886	121	809	461	930	5	334	207	112	302	778	60	152	56	11	55	Ditto
1885	72	758	151	840	3	300	264	135	389	708	62	122	56	9	55	Ditto

* This is a case which cannot be disposed of as the accused is confined in a lunatic asylum

Acquittals stood high in the Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore and Peshâwar Courts The percentage of convictions shows considerable improvement The pending files were high in the Derajat, Jhelum and Lahore Courts. 143 persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Session as compared with 142 in 1886 and 157 in 1887.

F —Witnesses.

Number of witnesses examined

50 The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1887 and 1888, respectively —

	1887	1888
District Courts ...	2,80,857	2,98,673
Sessions Courts .	6,635	5,723
Chief Court	42	63

The periods of detention were as follows .—

	Percentage.	
	1887	1888
Discharged on the first day	90 1	91 7
,, second day	7 4	6 5
,, third day	1 9	1 4
Detained more than three days	0 6	0 4

The following districts show the largest number of detentions over three days —

Kohât ..	192
Mooltan	149
Shahpur .	137
Amballa	90
Hazara ..	89

Diet money

51 The annexed statement shows the results of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1887 and 1888 .—

Year	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts	Total number of witnesses examined	Number of witnesses dieted		Amount of diet money paid		Average cost of each witness dieted					
			By Police.	By Magistrate	By Police	By Magistrate	By Police			By Magistrate		
							Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
1887	2 97 242	2 80 857	47,833	61 537	12 524	20 377	0	4	2	0	7	7
1888 ..	3 11 75.	2 98 673	51 048	65 048	12 687	20 763	0	4	0	0	7	6

The average cost has not increased The number of witnesses dealt with shows a considerable increase

The amount paid away has risen from Rs. 41,901 in 1887 to Rs 43,450 in the year under report. As compared with the years 1885 and 1886, the amount in each of the two last years is high.

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

Details of punishments inflicted by the Courts

52. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province during the past two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO												*Persons ordered to find or give*			*Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour*	
				Transportation.			IMPRISONMENT				*Whipping*		*Fine.*						
							Rigorous												
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple
Magistrate's Courts ..	1887	79,210	..				12,091	6,541	823		240	1,373	12,465	48,592	3,911	1,524	4,524	946	
	1888	78,430					10,982	6,538	840		269	1,093	12,165	45,028	5,185	894	8,054	904	53
Sessions Courts ..	1887	833		189	22		372	123		15	10	.	186	3	2		124	70	7
	1888	702		132	42		205	49			8		136	1	84	4	90	51	
Chief Court	1887	142	97	38	2		..	4				..					..		...
	1888	115	80	28	2			5			.		1	..	...	..		...	...
Total .	1887	80,185	97	227	21		12,463	6,668	823	15	256	1,373	12,652	48,595	3,913	1,524	4,648	1,016	35
	1888	79,247	80	160	44		11,187	6,592	840		277	1,093	12,302	45,029	5,269	898	8,144	955	54

The figures show a decrease under most heads. The only important increase being in regard to persons called upon to find security. Death sentences are only two below the number in 1886, but show a large decrease compared with the year 1887.

Sentences of transportation.

53. The figures below show the number of sentences of transportation for life or for a term in each of the last three years:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
For life ..	146	227	160
For a term ...	34	24	44

Rigorous imprisonment and solitary confinement.

54. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment are fewer than in the previous year, and the proportion of sentences including solitary confinement to those without that punishment shows little or no improvement. Where a person is found to have shown such moral depravity as to become liable to a sentence of rigorous imprisonment, it is very desirable that the deterrent effects of the sentence should not be weakened by omission to award solitary confinement in all cases in which the law permits it to be done. The districts in which sentences of imprisonment without solitary confinement stood highest in proportion to sentences of rigorous imprisonment are—

Amballa	Lahore
Jullundur	Ferozepore
Ludhiána	Rawalpindi and
Sialkot	Bannu

The last four districts mentioned are noted for serious crime, and solitary confinement should have been awarded wherever admissible to the fullest extent possible.

55. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment according to the length of the term awarded, for the year 1887 and 1888 :—

Sentences of imprisonment classified according to the length of term awarded.

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1887.	1888	1887.	1888.
Not exceeding 15 days	2,834	2,303	14	11
„ 6 months	11,043	10,853	53	55
„ 2 years	5,978	5,482	28	27
„ 7 years	1,122	1,061	5	5
Above 7 years	28	29	...	...
	21,005	19,728	...	...

56. The number of sentences of whipping has decreased ; the figures for the last three years are as follows :—

Whipping

Year.	In addition to	In lieu of
	Other punishment.	
1886 ...	181	1,207
1887 ..	256	1,373
1888 ...	277	1,093

The punishment of whipping is now seldom awarded. The total number of persons sentenced to this punishment in the year under report is less than in either of the two preceding years. Native Magistrates rarely pass sentences of whipping, owing, doubtless, to the impression that the Government does not approve of an extended resort to this form of punishment. Several district and divisional officers have expressed regret that this punishment is being less and less used each year, and. with the exception of the District Magistrate of Shahpur, who expresses doubts as to its efficacy, it seems to be the general opinion that a most useful deterrent of crime is being gradually allowed to fall into desuetude. There can be little doubt that this punishment is very suitable to the more violent forms of crime,and that its more extended use would have a wholesome effect on the criminal statistics. In the following districts the number of cases in which sentences of whipping were passed was merely nominal :—

Simla	5 cases.
Kohát	14 „
Hazara	15 „
Dera Gházi Khan	18 „
Ludhiána	19 „
Gurdáspur	20 „
Jhang	20 „
Dera Ismail Khan	20 „
Jhelum	23 „
Hoshiárpur	25 „

57. The following abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the Province, with the amount realized and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations.

Fines

	Fines.			Compensation.		
	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Awarded.	Paid.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 ...	6,25,771	4,40,857	70	1,20,519	62,555	52
1888 ...	6,13,418	4,48,314	73	1,09,469	60,513	55

The proportion realized has improved on the whole, but in the following districts it is still exceedingly low :—

Jhang Shahpur Hazara Kohát	about ⅓rd.	Jhelum Gujrat Dera Gházi Khan Bannu	about ½.

The districts showing the best results are :—

Gurgaon Rohtak Kángra Delhi Hoshiárpur Mooltan Simla	above 75 per cent.

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations and ordinary law compared

58. The amount imposed and awarded by the district courts in 1888, under the Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were as follows :—

Law applied.	*Amount of fine.*		Percentage.
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Regulations	1,09,878	41,651	37
Ordinary law . .	4,92,250	66,856	13
Total ..	6,02,128	1,08,407	18

In the previous year the former head showed about Rs. 39,000 less and the latter the same amount more than in the year under report, showing a greater resort to the procedure prescribed by the Frontier Regulations.

Details of fines imposed

59. The following are the details of fines imposed by the district courts for the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined		Total amount of fines imposed		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year		Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887.	1888.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs				
61,057	57,193	6,05,016	6 02,128	10	11	58	57	19	18

Those figures call for no remark. The figures for the year 1888 approach more closely under this head to those for 1886 than to those for the year 1887. The compensation awarded has fallen from 22 per cent. in 1886 and 19 in 1887 to 18 in 1888.

The abstract given below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realised for the past four years.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amount of Fines				
		Realised			
Year	Imposed	On account of year	On account of past year	Total	Percentage of column 5 on column 2
1885	4 84 597	3,00 985	64 160	3,65 145	75
1886	5,45 139	3 13 202	73 287	3 85 585	70
1887	6 05 016	3,50 079	84 700	4,31 779	72
1888	6 02 128	3 41 235	1,00,871	4 42 106	73

Fines imposed by Courts of Session

60 The following figures give details of fines imposed by courts of session for the last three years —

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year	Total number of persons fined	Total amount of fines imposed	Average amount of fines per head	Percentage of fines imposed that were realised in the year	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1886	183	17 202	94	15	9
1887	189	20,745	110	9	15
1888	137	11,090	81	10	9

This punishment has been less resorted to in the present year than formerly The low percentage in sessions courts was explained in the report submitted last year

The percentages of total realization during the last four years are shown in the following statement —

Year	Amount of Fines				
		Realised			Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year
	Imposed	On account of year	On account of past year	Total	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1885	16 010	1 714	4,352	6 066	38
1886	17 202	2,516	4 298	6 814	40
1887	20 745	1 853	4 225	6 078	29
1888	11,090	1,143	5 065	6 208	55

General remarks as to punishment of habitual offenders

61 Speaking generally the figures contained in District Statement V and the monthly and quarterly District Returns lead the Judges to the conclusion that habitual offenders are not sufficiently sought out and identified in the course of the proceedings and in many cases are sufficiently punished when convicted

PART III —APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT

Appeals in District Courts

62 The number of sentences appealable to district courts was 48,125 The number of appellants was 9,687, the percentage to those who could appeal being 20 as compared with 21 in 1887, 20 in 1886, and 18 in 1885 The agency by which these appeals were disposed of, and the manner of disposal in each district, are shown in the annexed statement —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				
Districts	By District Magistrates		By District and Sub Judges		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners		Appeals were rejected	Sentences were confirmed	Sentences were reduced or altered	Sentences were reversed proceeding quashed or new trial ordered	Average duration of Appeals
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons					
Delhi	181	271	1	1			54	1	13	30	6
Gurgaon	104	104					10	67	16	5	5
Rohtak	65	137					2	45	19	32	5
Karnál	45	98					10	22	8	64	18
Amballa	361	648						48	15	36	11
Simla	16	22					45		41	14	5
Jullundur	217	452						57	11	31	5
Ludhiána	272	430					61		9	28	18
Hoshiárpur	228	475					69	2	6	22	15
Kángra	82	146			13	13	78		4	18	10
Amritsar	548	842					83	7	2	6	5
Gurdáspur	205	449					1	55	8	35	11
Gujránwála	59	96					57	33	4	5	3
Siálkot	409	823					4	69	6	19	11
Lahore	257	397					15	63	2	19	10
Ferozepore	434	743						55	6	37	17
Hissar	78	145			17	22	66	3	6	24	8
Mooltan	250	396					53		21	22	4
Jhang	146	175					75	2	7	16	2
Montgomery	144	222					54	1	13	31	10
Muzaffargarh	192	197					78		10	10	8
Jhelum	259	451						65	9	24	19
Gujrat	141	282					75		7	18	20
Shahpur	168	295			6	18	3	50	7	30	5
Rawalpindi	306	478					7	58	12	21	10
Dera Ismail Khan	16	21	56	72			2	69	11	16	7
Dera Gházi Khan	120	160					50	12	3	33	12
Bannu	112	204					43	20		35	17
Peshávar	189	312					3	62	15	19	13
Hazára	46	85			6	15	39	33	10	18	6
Kohát	53	121					55		17	27	10
Total 1887	5 619	9 103	9	13	54	91	29	37	9	25	12
Total 1888	5 706	9 587	57	73	42	68	30	35	9	24	13

As compared with the previous year there are no very marked differences the increase is not more than in proportion to the increase in original business The average duration has again risen by one day and is high in the Gujrat, Jhelum, Ludhiána and Karnal districts.

The variations in districts of the percentage of persons whose appeals were rejected and confirmed, respectively, to those who appealed, are extraordinarily great and point either to incorrect returns or great differences in practice It is difficult to believe that the returns can have been correctly compiled in many districts.

63. The annexed statement gives the amount of appellate business disposed of, and the mode of disposal for the courts of session, for the past three years :—

Appellate business in Courts of Session

Year	FOR DISPOSAL				DISPOSED OF														Pending at the end of the year.		Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest appeal pending
	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total.		Persons										Total.						
							Died, escaped or transferred to another Court.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on the merits	Appeals rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code		Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered	After directing further enquiry under Section 428, Criminal Procedure Code		Without directing further enquiry					
									Without calling for files	After perusal of files													
	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.									Cases	Persons	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1885 ..	122	156	5,326	6,524	5,448	6,682	25	72	48	2,775	1,895	467	1,162	66	134	179	5,173	6,331	141	172	13	...	15-10-88
1887 .	170	224	5,473	6,805	5,643	7,029	2	107	24	2,900	2,013	459	1,269	99	136	177	5 384	6,693	123	159	14	...	12-11-87
1886 ..	137	172	4,811	5,990	4,948	6,162	4	35	75	2 126	1,815	443	1,357	74	72	76	4,705	5,861	171	225	13	.	2-11-86

Remarks on the above statement

64. The figures for the years 1888 are generally below those for 1887, though higher than those for 1886. The Mooltan, Jhelum, Lahore and Derajat divisions account for nearly one-half of the appellate work, Mooltan alone having 890 cases for disposal.

The detailed figures show that in the Jullundur division no appeals were rejected under section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and in Ferozepore and Rawalpindi very few cases were so rejected; while in the Mooltan and Derajat divisions two-thirds, and in several divisions over 40 per cent. were so dealt with. The proportion of sentences confirmed after hearing was very low in the Hoshiārpur and Derajat divisions, and high in the Jullundur, Ferozepore and Jhelum divisions.

The average duration stood highest in the Jhelum and Derajat courts, but was moderate in all the other courts. The pending file was satisfactorily low in all courts.

Revision business considered

65. The following statements show the Criminal Revision work in district and sessions courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of :—

A.—Revision Work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.*			Applications rejected including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1887	975	1,761	2,736	1,935	618	78	105	11
1888	947	2,354	3,301	2,426	591	107	177	11

B.—Revision Work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.*			Applications rejected including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Committal or further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1887	471	644	1,115	907	84	89	35	10
1888	510	656	1,166	819	208	79	60	8

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials

66. The Chief Court disposed of three cases in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, being the same as in the previous year. In each case the accused was convicted, the offence found and sentence passed being shown below :—

	Offence found.	*Sentence.*
1.	Section 325, Indian Penal Code	5 years' rigorous imprisonment.
2.	„ 467 „ „ „	10 „ „ „
3.	Sections 467, 471, and 474, Indian Penal Code	7 „ „ „

Cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a court of reference

67. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a court of reference under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	For disposal		Disposed of					Pending				
			Persons.					*Total*				
Year	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence	Acquitted	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days each case lasted.
1886 .	140	182	82	34	8	22	.	112	146	28	36	41
1887	161	194	97	34	10	27	...	139	168	22	26	50
1888	153	173	80	28	2	10	3	112	123	41	50	45

The work was less than in the previous year, and very nearly the same as in the year 1886. The number of acquittals has fallen largely.

Appeals instituted in the Chief Court.

68. The following figures give the number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report, and the three preceding years :—

1	2	3	4
Year	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total
1885 ...	284	270	554
1886 ...	291	248	539
1887 ...	370	270	640
1888 ...	344	247	591

The appellate work was thus somewhat less than in the year 1887, but was greater than in the two previous years.

Nature of sentences or orders appealed against

69 The abstract below shows, for the last three years, the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Appeals from				
Year	Sentence of death or transportation for life	Sentence of Imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards	Sentence of Imprisonment exceeding 4 years but less than 7 years	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years	Order of acquittal	Total
1886	211	107	157	64		539
1887	259	131	157	88	5	640
1888	220	130	151	84	6	591

The change in the law which now requires confirmation in cases of imprisonment exceeding *four* years instead of *three*, as formerly, has affected the figures to some extent, and the figures in columns 4 and 5 of this abstract will not agree with those given last year The figures for 1886 are for cases exceeding 3 years' imprisonment

Notwithstanding this change in the law, the number of such references has not been materially reduced.

The results of appeals

70. The results of the appeals decided were as follows —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For Disposal						Number of persons Disposed of							Total		Pending			
Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Died escaped or transferred	Appeals rejected	Sentences or orders confirmed	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered	Sentences reversed	Proceedings quashed	New trial or further enquiry ordered	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Average duration	Oldest Date.
	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons													
1887	66	89	640	828	706	917	1	239	281	134	97		9	621	761	85	156	45	1 4 87
1888	85	156	591	704	676	860	2	274	224	138	74	8	10	577	736	99	124	46	10 7 88

Revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court

71. The annexed statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court during the last three years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Year	Persons disposed of: For disposal: Pending from last year: Cases	Persons	Reported for orders u/s 438, Criminal Proc. Code: Cases	Persons	Instituted by petition under Section 439, Criminal Proc. Code: Cases	Persons	Taken up by the Court suo motu under section 439 Criminal Proc. Code: Cases	Persons	Total: Cases	Persons	Died, escaped or transferred	Rejected	Sentence altered or otherwise disposed of	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reversed	Proceedings quashed	New trial ordered	Pending: Cases	Persons	Average duration of revision cases	Date of oldest pending revision case
1886	55	150	171	297	1228	2,557	60	68	1,504	3,072		1 907	254	38	141	250		201	1 379	2,771	135	301	22	11 11 85
1887	125	301	151	277	1 506	2,940	43	49	1,827	3 567		2 209	437	26	210	188	1	209	1,674	3 280	153	287	28	5-3 86
1888	153	297	146	279	1,703	3,052	44	67	2,046	3,675		2,372	385	65	142	338	12	121	1,905	3 435	141	240	31	21-3-88

Tendency to increase.

72. This branch of the Court's work shows a tendency to increase. In addition to the 141 cases shown in column 4 as having been reported, 34 cases were received, but were not entered on the register, as they were returned on various grounds not involving a judicial order.

Miscellaneous cases

73. Fifty miscellaneous cases were disposed of as against 45 in the previous year. The files of 93 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

Appeals on behalf of Government against acquittals.

74. In six cases appeals against acquittals were presented on behalf of Government; these were all accepted and new trials ordered.

Sentences commuted in the case of certain women

75. In the case of one woman sentenced to transportation for life, the Lieutenant-Governor reduced the sentence on the motion of the Court; in one case a sentence of death, and in another of transportation for life was commuted by the Court itself.

Number of Judges employed

76. The number of Judges employed during the year has varied. Taken roughly, six Judges worked for about eight months, and five for four months of the year.

PART V.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Public prosecutors

77. The Sessions Judges of Delhi, Mooltan, Rawalpindi and Jhelum, and the District Magistrates of Delhi, Karnál, Jhelum and Montgomery remark upon the necessity for the appointment of Public Prosecutors. The absence of efficient Public Prosecutors is no doubt one of the factors which unfavorably influence the criminal administration. Police Officers are rarely possessed of the special qualifications needed in a Prosecutor, nor have they the time at their disposal to discharge these duties efficiently; and as the officer who investigates the case may not act as Prosecutor, the difficulties are increased. The subject is, it is understood, again engaging the serious attention of the Government. Most district and divisional officers have in former years pointed out the necessity for providing proper legal assistance in conducting prosecutions in important cases; and the law requires the appointment of Public Prosecutors in cases tried in Sessions Courts. The Judges have repeatedly pointed out the inadequacy of the present provisions contained in the rules on this subject; and quite recently the Government Advocate has submitted a valuable report on it to Government, which is now under consideration. The want of proper measures in this respect is keenly felt throughout the province; particularly in regard to proceedings in important cases inquired into in Magistrates' Courts

The District Magistrate, Karnál, remarks—

"The Police Department do not willingly accept the duty of prosecution in cases under section 30."

"* * * In Sessions trials the Circular of 1887 is becoming a dead letter in practice, and I have had on six occasions to depute an Extra-Assistant Commissioner to conduct the case for the Crown to the great prejudice of his regular duties. No provision, moreover, has been made for cases in which the prosecution arises at the instance of a Government Department."

The Sessions Judge of Mooltan in animadverting on the absence of proper prosecutors says: "It is not wonderful that the criminal wins in the long run," and he considers the want of a Public Prosecutor to be a "very grave one." The District Magistrate of Jhelum remarks that the "murderer has under the present procedure such good chances of escaping conviction, that he now takes the risk quite calmly and he will continue to do so until better measures are taken for representing the Crown in the Sessions Court, but above all in the Chief Court."

Police administration

78. The Police administration is criticised by the Sessions Judges of Siálkot, Mooltan, Rawalpindi and Derajat, and the District Magistrates of Karnál, Muzaffargarh, Montgomery, Sháhpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Gházi Khan.

The District Magistrate of Karnál remarks that the imperfect preparation of cases generally by the Police continues to cause much waste of Magistrates' time, and delay and irregularity in the disposal of cases; and he considers his control to be, as matters stand, "substantially ineffective." The District Magistrate of Shahpur states that as regards reported crime, the year's working shows "excellent results;" but he believes that there is "a great mass of crime which never reaches the ears of the Police," and the District Magistrate of Muzaffargarh supports this view. The Divisional Judge, Delhi, thinks a large proportion of cases of cattle theft are not reported to the Police; on the other hand the District Magistrate of Rawalpindi finds that crime is more readily and fully reported than formerly. These officers consider that the inefficiency of the Police is largely due to the insufficient pay and strength of the force, but both speak favorably of the working during the year as compared with the previous year. The District Magistrate of Jhang finds the decrease of crime is partly nominal, and may be attributed to the fact that crimes are hushed up and many offences reported to the Police are not recorded, and that the returns thus form no correct criterion of the actual state of crime.

The District Magistrate of Shahpur thinks that the pay and status of the village watchmen must be improved in order to provide a proper ground-work for the Police machinery.

The District Magistrates of Jhang and Shahpur dwell on the necessity for insisting on holding village headmen responsible for properly reporting crime and assisting the Police.

The Sessions Judge, Derajat, considers the working of the Police in the trans-border parts of the District to be "scandalous," and the District Magistrate reports unfavorably of them.

The Sessions Judge of Mooltan points out that "a higher class of Police Officer" as regards education, is required, and that he should be "better paid so as to render him less liable to require illegal gratifications."

The Sessions Judge of Siálkot thinks that the powers of control over the Police at present vested in Commissioners should be transferred to Sessions Judges, and he would require the annual reports of District Superintendents of Police to be submitted to the latter.

Native Magistrates

79. The District Magistrate of Mooltan finds that Native Magistrates frequently order heavy fines to be paid by men who have no means at all, and, as a rule, show a want of discrimination in this matter. The Sessions Judge remarks that the fault here noted is not always confined to Native Magistrates. The District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, thinks few Native Magistrates measure their sentences well; most are too lenient. These views are found to prevail somewhat generally, and no doubt many of the subordinate Native Magistracy are not as efficient as they might be. As a class, however, they show signs of improvement, but it is to be feared that District Magistrates do not always supervise the distribution of criminal business in such a manner as to ensure its being dealt with by the Courts but adopted to deal with it. It is also no doubt true that these officers are very heavily burdened with work.

Remarks by District Officers on the criminal administration noticed

80. The District Magistrate, Jhelum, finds the criminal administration is becoming less effectual in his district as well as elsewhere. The District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, expresses a similar opinion, and discusses various reasons why this should be the case. Apart from the inefficiency of the Police, owing to insufficiency of pay, he finds that Native magistrates are prone to award inadequate sentences; that the magistrates are very generally over-worked, and cannot, therefore, do it thoroughly; and that agriculturists are banding themselves together under the protection of otherwise respectable lumbardárs to commit offences against property. In one place he expresses the view that a District Magistrate should "be quick and ready to punish even at the risk of sometimes punishing innocent persons." Differing from this view, the Sessions Judge remarks that if a District Magistrate acts as suggested he should not be surprised to find that his decisions are often reversed by an appellate Court.

The District Magistrate of Shahpur finds crime decreasing, the Police efficient and the criminal administration satisfactory.

The Administration Report (statement following page 82) shows that the prices of food grains were high, as was the case in the years 1869 and 1879, and crime stands high as in those years. Other minor causes operating in the same direction, have been noted elsewhere in the report. It appears to the Judges that, taken as a whole, the criminal administration is fairly satisfactory, though capable of improvement in various directions. Much may no doubt be done by District Magistrates themselves by exercising careful supervision over the Magistracy and Police subordinate to them.

Frontier Regulations

81. In Dera Gházi Khan the Frontier Regulations appear to be working satisfactorily, but the District Magistrate, Pesháwar, comments on the absence of any proper system of records and registers of cases under the Regulations.

District and divisional reports

82. The best divisional reports were received from Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar and Derajat; the report of the District Magistrate of Shahpur was very carefully drawn up.

I have, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1888, AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Class of Court.	Number of Officers.		Total Number of cases decided.			
			Original		*Appeal.*	
	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Magistrates—						
Special Magistrates	25	16	1,297	12	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly (2nd and 3rd class)	1	57	4,467	2,915	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly (1st class)	...	14	3,195	1,604	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	128	6,933	1,656	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates (2nd and 3rd class)	15	243	39,373	30,778	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates (1st class)	33	82	26,535	28,718	43	...
Chief Magistrates of the District	*32	...	3,866	11,501	6,044	36
Total	106	540	85,666	77,184	6,087	36
II.—Courts of Session	13	...	651	18	5,307	21
III.—Chief Court	6	...	115	50	577	...
Grand Total	125	540	86,432	77,252	11,971	57

* Includes one Additional District Magistrate at Peshawar

STATEMENT No. 2.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	Offences reported	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false	Balance of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Persons					
		Without reference to the Police	After reference to the Police				Under trial during the year	Discharged in consequence of the non attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity	Remaining under trial at the close of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A(1)—*Offences under the Penal Code*												
Offences against the State — Chap VI Secs. 121 to 130 ..	2	1			1	2	2		1			1
Offences against the Army and Navy — „ VII „ 131 to 140	2				2	2	6		2	4		
Offences against the public tranquility — „ VIII „ 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158 Unlawful assembly ..	134	42	19	3	70	37	370	11	152	204		3
„ „ 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156 Rioting, &c	1,306	329	239	34	704	636	5 623	45	2 007	3,339	5	227
„ „ 160 Affray	159	7	3	1	148	146	771	16	292	460		3
Offences by or relating to public servants — „ IX. „ 161 to 169 By public servants	215	103	29	1	82	72	88	4	57	22		5
„ „ 161, 170 and 171 Relating to public servants ..	136	59	8	1	68	60	89		64	21		4
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants — „ X „ 172 to 190	1,452	127	41	4	1,280	1,253	2,379	24	1,086	1,230		39
False evidence and offences against public officers — „ XI „ 194 to 200 False evidence or subornation, &c, of public servants	561	78	8	1	474	472	756	2	397	329	1	27
„ „ 201 to 229 Offences against public justice .	1,055	229	61	.	765	767	1,190	17	519	622	3	29
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps — „ XII „ 231 to 254 Offences relating to coin .	165	4	4	4	153	122	142		66	71	1	4
„ „ 255 to 263 Offences relating to stamps .. .	5	1	..		4	2	2		1	1	.	.
Offences relating to weights and measures — „ XIII „ 264 to 267	109	3	3	..	103	103	144	.	42	102	..	

Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	„	XIV.	269 to 278. Offences affecting public health ...	341	31	15	2	203	199	546	16	92	438	...		...
			„ 279 to 289. Offences affecting safety	150	16	6	5	123	110	180	5	41	133		1	...
			„ 290 and 291. Offences affecting convenience ..	368	92	29	...	247	243	824	49	262	492	...		21
			„ 292 to 294. Offences affecting decency and morals	37	15	...	..	22	22	50	...	26	24	...		...
			„ 294A. Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...
Offences relating to religion.	„	XV	„ 295 to 298	316	117	52	2	145	131	327	54	184	80	...		9
Offences affecting the human body.	„	XVI	„ 302 and 303. Murder	575	21	25	39	490	507	1,141	...	507	435		13	186
			„ 307 Attempt at murder	129	3	14	15	97	96	143	...	86	49		1	7
			„ 304. Culpable homicide	191	5	14	24	148	147	299	...	96	156		1	46
			„ 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	59	4	2	1	52	39	51	...	10	40	...		1
			„ 308. Attempt at culpable homicide	2	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...		...
			„ 305 and 306 Abetment of suicide	1	1	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	...		...
			„ 309. Attempted suicide	198	7	5	16	170	141	144	...	43	99		2	...
			„ 311 Thuggee, &c	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...
			„ 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	32	7	13	1	11	6	17	...	13	3	...		1
			„ 316. Injury to unborn children	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		...
			„ 317 Exposure of infants	35	6	3	3	23	15	19	...	8	8	...		3
			„ 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	20	1	...	3	16	13	18	...	9	9	...		...
			„ 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt with aggravating circumstances	1,966	292	169	117	1,388	1,068	2,081	93	786	1,140	...		62
			„ 323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338. Other cases ...	15,893	5,315	498	16	10,064	9,179	23,333	13,453	5,680	3,977		7	216
			„ 341. Wrongful restraint	1,049	444	153	...	452	380	1,042	370	511	128	...		33
			„ 342 to 348 Wrongful confinement	920	349	217	23	331	283	824	234	468	111	...		11
			„ 352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	28,782	9,789	752	49	18,192	15,902	38,458	22,485	10,347	5,316		4	306
			„ 364, 366, 367. Kidnaping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	139	49	48	6	36	36	116	...	87	28	...		1
			„ 363, 365, 368, 369. Other cases	548	153	148	26	221	156	341	1	205	119		3	13
			„ 370 and 371 Slavery	25	11	8	1	5	5	7	...	5	2	...		...
			„ 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	23	11	4		10	10	24	...	17	7	...		...
			„ 374. Forced labor	5	...	...	. .	5	3	5	2	...	3	...		...
			„ 376. Rape	252	44	48	28	132	98	135	...	72	44	...		19
			„ 377. Unnatural offences	158	10	8	31	109	86	122	...	58	60	...		4
Offences against property.	„	XVII.	„ 382. Theft with aggravating circumstances ...	110	42	27	1	40	25	45	...	20	22	...		3
			„ 379 to 381 and 401. Other cases	21,965	2,558	3,059	649	15,699	8,387	12,624	39	4,596	7,777		34	178
			„ 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	44	35	4	...	5	5	10	...	10	...	...		...
			„ 384 and 385 Other cases	937	455	285	1	196	148	345	10	278	57	...		...
			„ 394 *Robbery.* With hurt	69	11	6	7	45	23	45	...	28	14	...		3
			„ 392 *Robbery.* Other cases	938	209	274	71	384	224	480	2	294	165	...		19
			„ 393 *Robbery.* Attempts	28	7	4	2	15	8	23	...	16	7	...		...

STATEMENT No. 2 —*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE					Offences reported	Complaints dismissed under Section 203 Criminal Procedure Code		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Persons					
						Without reference to the Police	After reference to the Police				Under trial during the year	Discharged in consequence of the non attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity	Remaining under trial at the close of the year
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A—Offences under the Penal Code—(concluded)																
Offences against property—*concld*	Chap XVII	Secs 396		With murder	11				11	9	35		15	12		8
		,, 397		With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	12	1	1	2	8	5	29		10	19		
		,, 398	Dacoity	Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	6		1		5							
		,, 395	Dacoity													
		,, 399	Dacoity													
		,, 400	Dacoity													
		,, 402	Dacoity	Other cases	153	12	9	11	121	33	213		76	101		36
		,, 403 & 404		Criminal misappropriation of property	883	313	114	1	455	443	728	18	348	351		11
		,, 406 to 409		Criminal breach of trust	1,782	650	259	39	834	651	823	10	513	283	1	16
		,, 411 to 414		Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	3 498	84	67	173	3 174	2,380	3 811		1 509	2 215	10	77
		,, 417 to 420		Cheating	1,875	910	216	3	746	684	1,181	68	807	255	10	41
		,, 421 to 424		Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	58	25	17		16	13	22	4	15	3		
		,, 429 to 433 and 435 to 440	Mischief	With aggravating circumstances	1,913	295	237	142	1 239	929	2,085	64	1,299	651	1	70
		,, 426 to 428, and 434	Mischief	Other cases	4 979	1,934	347	11	2,687	2,481	6 406	2,139	2,168	1 978	1	120
		,, 459 & 460	Criminal trespass	Resulting in death or grievous hurt	34	5	1	1	27	29	77		39	29		9
		,, 449 to 452, 454	Criminal trespass	For commission of serious offences	15,112	212	387	249	14,264	3 224	5,286	15	2 027	3 072	19	153
		,, 455, 457 & 458.	Criminal trespass													
		,, 453 & 456	Criminal trespass	Other serious cases	2 874	32	35	99	2 708	585	920	18	347	530	1	24
		,, 447, 448, 461 & 462	Criminal trespass	Minor cases	6 167	2,729	694	23	2,721	2 495	6,012	2 211	2 679	1 027		95

Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark	Chap. XVIII.	Secs. 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	490	269	91	...	130	130	274	3	182	63	...	26
		,, 472 to 476 Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c, for purposes of forgery	15	11	...	...	4	4	4	.	3	..	...	1
		,, 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	42	17	14	...	11	11	18	1	16	1	...	...
		,, 482, 486 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked	38	31	1	...	6	4	4	...	1	3	...	...
		,, 483 to 485 Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		,, 489. Removing, destroying, &c, a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury ...	17	12	...	...	5	5	7	1	5	1	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service	,, XIX.	,, 490 to 492	82	58	4	..	20	18	35	7	13	15	...	...
Offences relating to marriage	,, XX.	,, 493 to 498	7,487	2,937	494	4	4,052	3,701	5,663	2,088	2,827	624	10	164
Defamation ...	,, XXI.	,, 500 to 502	492	236	29	...	227	212	389	172	172	33	...	11
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance	,, XXII.	,, 506 The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	200	154	4	...	42	43	96	37	48	11	...	..
		,, 504 to 510. Other cases	1,687	529	90	...	1,068	1,028	1,763	1,032	463	243	...	25
		TOTAL	1,31,523	32,555	9,421	1,946	87,601	60,476	1,31,262	44,770	45,123	38,868	129	2,372

B—Offences under Special and Local Laws.

Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure—														
Security for keeping the peace		5,851	1,741	1,308	...	2,802	2.578	10,502	1,513	3.322	5,515	...	152
,, ,, good behaviour		7,272	163	159	46	6,904	6,047	9,166	6	1,217	7,864	15	64
Breach of Laws relating to—														
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ... ... Act XI of 1878 ...		298	3	4	5	286	277	336	...	86	246	...	4
Canals .. .. ,, VIII of 1873 ...		1,168	4	...	...	1,164	1,164	2,653	367	718	1,541	1	26
Cantonments, Military .. .. ,, III of 1880 ...		3,170	2	...	5	3,163	3,165	6,464	...	668	5,771	...	5
Cattle Trespass ... ... ,, I of 1871 ...		2,019	581	87	2	1,349	1,219	3,713	1,404	1,364	908	...	37
City Chaukidars ... ... ,, XX of 1856 ...		185	...	1	...	184	181	333	...	86	246	...	1
Code of Civil Procedure ... ... ,, XIV of 1882 ...		17	2	...	...	15	15	63	...	6	53	...	4
Companies Act ... ... ,, VI of 1882 ...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract—Workmen ... ... ,, XIII of 1859 ...		231	88	3	..	140	134	208	151	46	11	...	...
Contract by workmen on Railways and other Public Works ,, IX of 1860 ...		..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ... ... ,, XXVII of 1871 ...		398	1	1	3	393	357	405	...	28	374	1	2
Emigration .. .. : ... ,, VII of 1871 ...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs ... ... ,, XXII of 1881 & XVI of 1883		364	5	3	6	350	333	564	...	166	388	...	10
Factories ... ... ,, XV of 1881 ...		4	...	...	...	4	4	5	...	1	4	...	...
Farcy and Glanders ... ... ,, XX of 1879 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. 2.—*concld.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the Complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ferries ... ... Act XVII of 1878 ...	18	1	...	...	17	17	47	8	10	28	...	1
Foreigners ... ... „ III of 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest ... ... „ VII of 1878 ...	1,251	72	9	6	1,164	1,090	3,422	18	1,086	2,389	...	29
Gambling ... ... „ III of 1867 ...	189	1	...	5	183	174	1,110	...	304	797	1	8
Hackney and Stage Carriages ... ... „ XVI of 1861 & XIV of 1879	371	7	...	...	364	365	480	1	58	421	...	...
License Act ... ... „ II of 1878 ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Marriages, Christian ... ... „ XV of 1872 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities ... ... „ IV of 1873 ...	1,520	13	2	...	1,505	1,514	2,458	40	758	1,636	2	22
Murderous Outrages ... ... „ XXIII of 1867 & IX of 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutiny Act ... ... „ VII of 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Opium ... ... „ I of 1878 ...	424	8	...	2	414	411	618	...	132	472	1	13
Pleaders ... ... „ XVIII of 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police ... ... „ V of 1861 ...	6,520	3	1	...	6,516	5,297	10,866	19	379	9,464	2	2
Post Office ... ... „ XIV of 1866 ...	14	...	...	...	14	13	16	...	4	12	...	...
Printing Presses ... ... „ XXV of 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prisons ... ... „ XXVI of 1870 ...	62	...	...	...	62	62	70	...	8	62	...	...
Prostitutes ... ... „ III of 1880 ...	190	31	35	...	124	124	247	...	79	168	...	...
Punjab Courts' Act ... ... „ XVIII of 1884 ...	7	1	...	...	6	6	7	...	...	7	...	...
Punjab Laws Act ... ... „ IV of 1872 ...	513	8	3	...	502	500	786	18	161	601	...	...
Railways ... ... „ IV of 1879 ...	301	8	2	10	281	271	386	...	114	269	2	4
Registration ... ... „ III of 1877 ...	3	...	...	...	3	3	10	...	8	2	...	3
Salt and Saltpetre ... ... „ XII of 1882 ...	87	...	...	...	87	90	136	...	22	114	...	...
Stamps ... ... „ I of 1879 ...	124	7	...	...	117	115	177	...	57	118	...	2
Telegraph ... ... „ I of 1876 ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure Trove ... ... „ VI of 1878 ...	7	...	...	...	7	7	9	...	3	4	...	2
Vagrancy, European ... ... „ IX of 1874 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Wandering and dangerous lunatics ... ... „ XXXVI of 1858 ...	4	...	...	...	4	4	11	...	...	11	...	...
Land Revenue ... ... „ XVII of 1887 ...	33	1	...	...	32	32	93	...	3	90	...	...

Frontier Regulations																	
Regulation VII of 1872	Sections 3 5 and 6																
Do	IV of 1887,	„	24 and 25					4	..			4	13	13		13	..	
Do		„	31					10		2		10	10	13		5		
Do	„	„	32					21				19	20	22		13		1
Do	„	„	35 and 36					28				28	79	109		98		
Do	„	„	39 and 42					103				103	125	310	2	3	384	1
Do	„	„	40					150				150	150	500		44	456	
Do	„	„	45															
				Total				32 936	2 751	1 620	90	28 475	25 969	56 331	3 547	10 988	41,373	25	393
				GRAND TOTAL				1,64,459	35,306	11 041	2 036	1,16 076	86 445	1 87,593	48,317	56 111	80 246	154	2,765

STATEMENT No. III.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number for disposal (including pending from previous year).		Disposed of during the year.			Remaining under trial.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons		Cases.	Persons.	
				Discharged	Convicted.			
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	2,747	11,067	2,724	4,877	6,038	23	152	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	6,080	9,280	6,029	1,194	8,022	51	64	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X... ...	109	454	98	140	202	11	112	
5 Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII ...	343	921	340	677	229	3	14	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250	1,150	1,228	1,150	5	1,223	...	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
8. Maintenance. Chapter XXXVI	2,097	2,098	2.085	1,543	544	12	12	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	312	495	298	*135	342	14	18	* Includes 1 person who escaped.
Total ..	12,840	25,545	12,724	8,571	16,600	116	374	

STATEMENT No. IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE

Class of Tribunal	NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL								PERSONS		
	Remaining at the end of the previous year	Brought to trial during the year							Died escaped or transferred	Discharged without trial	
		Under arrest by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Received on commitment or reference	Received on transfer	Total		In consequence of the non appearance of the complainant or withdrawal of complaint	On other grounds	Acquitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I —Magistrates												
Special Magistrates	8	1	12	1 075	862			2 858	1	423	08	6 3
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class	92	2 428	1 001	6 _ 17	320			10 134	2	3 759	1 21	1,511
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class	60	2 498	747	3 90	117			6 331	8	1 598	1 217	60_
Benches of Magistrates	89	5 401	519	8 043	281			14 33	6	5 344	061	2 270
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 2nd and 3rd class	1 075	22,037	6 872	59 105	2 37		7	91 108	30	31,218	12 60	14 483
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 1st class	958	28 643	4 520	17 [illegible]	1 312		21	53 477	61	6 054	11 181	6,686
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Section 349 Criminal Procedure Code						304		304		2	10	58
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under their ordinary powers	309	7 090	821	2 0 0	421	5	1	7 611	70	176	2 357	6 8
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under powers under Section 30 Criminal Procedure Code	71	1 248	68	9	8	0	2	1 412	2		130	169
Total	2 754	66 247	14 160	98 821	5 723	1 3	31	188 187	180	48 509	29 712	27 228
II —Courts of Session												
Trials under Chapter XIX	95					707	6	868	5			266
References under Section 34 Criminal Procedure Code	4					205		209				28
Other references	5					103		108				10
Total	104					1 075	6	1 18	5			29
III —Chief Court												
Original trials						4		3				
Reference under Section 374 Criminal Procedure	20					147		173	6			18
Total	20					170		176	6			18
Grand Total	2 882	66 247	14 160	98 821	5 723	1 678	37	189 518	185	48 509	29 712	27 540

No. IV.

TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1888.

DISPOSED OF						Persons remaining at the end of the year	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF						Total number of cases pending	Number of cases pending over 3 months	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
CONVICTED.								Chapter XVIII.	SUMMONS CASES.		WARRANT CASES.						
On regular trial.		On Summary trial.															
Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Committed or referred.	Total			Enquiries under	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily	Tried regularly	Tried summarily	Total.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,686			...	.	2,823	38	1,306	..	1,203	...	4	.	1,207	12		3	2,829
3,461	19	.	...	35	10,031	102	4,470	.	2,696	...	1,771	.	4,467	48	..	6	15,016
1,851	947	.	...	13	6,200	65	3,209	0	1,508	..	1,081	...	3,195	38	1	7	13,860
2,325	.	3,329	..	...	14,241	92	6,935	...	3,478	2,204	1,190	60	6,932	42	.	4	12,901
30,503	534	38	587	329	90,419	1,055	39,375	5	24,665	268	14,435	...	39,373	392	4	6	13,347
15,462	9,379	53	2,908	756	52,493	984	26,232	401	7,410	1,075	16,425	367	26,281	435	8	8	115,916
225	57	...	...	3	355	9	254	...	4	..	250	...	254	1	...	5	92
572	8,225	27	394	87	7,560	245	3,045	71	485	107	2,414	64	3,141	114	11	36	7,281
798	20	..	..	224	1,354	58	722	75	...	..	650	...	725	31	...	19	6,571
56,923	14,187	3,447	3,889	1,447	185,542	2,645	85,548	561	41,534	4,254	38,826	491	85,666	1,113	24	7	187,813
326	1	.	..	143	741	127	428	.	.	.	423	.	423	63	17	54	5,384
177		..	..	..	200	9	158	...	...	.	138	...	138	3	..	6	257
67	31	.	..	...	108	.	85	...	...	...	90	..	90	...	..	13	82
570	32	...	.	143	1,049	136	671	...	..	...	651	..	651	66	17	24	5,723
...	3	..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	52	63
..	110	..	...	...	123	50	131	...	...	...	112	...	112	41	...	45	...
...	113	...	...	..	126	50	134	...	...	...	115	..	115	41	..	48	63
57,493	14,332	3,447	3,889	1,590	186,717	2,831	86,353	561	41,534	4,254	39502	491	86,432	1,220	41	7	193,599

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE

Class of Tribunal	Persons sentenced to												Persons sentenced to find or give.		
	Death.	Transportation. For life.	Transportation. For a term.	Penal servitude	Imprisonment. Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Fine. Forfeiture of property.	Fine. With imprisonment or transportation	Fine. Without imprisonment or transportation.	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	Whipping. In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.—Magistrates.															
Special Magistrates	..	..	..	..	2	67	46	...	66	1,504	.	..	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	.		863	417	28	..	551	2,657	.	12	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class	...	..		.	373	150	21	...	304	983	6	20	78	14	609
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	..	...	206	175	30	..	170	5,742	..	38	...	..	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	..	..	3,080	3,471	403	...	5,051	24,230	11	350	84	10	100
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 1st class	..	...	..	..	5,535	1,931	272	...	5,010	8,441	109	536	4,439	858	5,912
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...	189	21	1	..	107	8	6	60	3	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under ordinary powers	...	...	...	...	404	232	34	.	479	1,456	23	49	631	12	1,307
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...	720	71	5	..	421	7	54	22	...	...	...
Total	...	...		...	10,962	6,538	840	..	12,105	45,028	209	1,093	5,185	894	8,051
II.—Courts of Session — Original trials	...	132	37	...	130	39	..	..	51	1	3	...	..	1	...
II.—Courts of Session — References under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	..	...	5		175	9	..	.	85	.	5	...	..	...	...
II.—Courts of Session — Other references	.	..	..	..	...	1		...	..	...	..	...	84	3	90
Total	...	132	42		305	49	...		136	1	8	...	84	4	90
III.—Chief Court — Original trials	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Chief Court — References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code	80	28	2	..	.	2	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total	80	28	2	..	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	80	160	44	...	11,287	6,592	840	..	12,302	45,029	277	1,093	5,269	898	8,141

No. 5.

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB, DURING 1888.

Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.		Detail of Punishment.																			
		Fine.										Imprisonment.									
												15 days and under.		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		Above 2 years.		Above 7 years.	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Total amount realized.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	1,365	205	...	...	...	...	9,070	8,771	83	67	51	32	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,030	540	21	2	...	...	22,105	18,884	2,991	2,002	121	15	661	13	18	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	951	286	41	6	...	...	10,566	14,274	2,395	1,720	26	10	250	11	305	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	5,655	230	25	2	...	...	13,552	11,146	950	632	48	20	331	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
28	4	25,275	3,867	125	14	...	...	1,74,726	157,112	17,939	9,847	1,223	254	5,210	153	144	...	...	...	...	...
709	48	9,008	3,880	442	119	2	...	2,03,908	144,178	30,107	15,425	337	108	3,038	198	4,102	14	38	...	...	...
...	...	18	83	18	1	...	...	4,158	1,633	593	393	...	1	23	...	167	...	...	...	...	...
106	1	603	686	286	275	24	1	1,80,571	77,604	45,240	27,843	46	3	219	30	390	1	177	1	...	...
...	...	46	277	60	35	1	...	27,472	8,504	7,609	1,617	3	4	65	1	188	...	533	...	...	...
904	53	45,623	10,060	1,022	454	27	1	6,02,128	4,42,106	108,407	59,462	1,855	447	10,415	430	5,390	15	758	1	...	...
...	...	1	23	15	12	...	...	5,850	3,290	770	180	1	...	8	...	39	...	90	...	23	...
...	...	1	59	27	3	...	...	5,240	2,083	292	805	...	...	...	...	3	...	180	...	1	...
51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	28	1	...	...
51	1	2	84	42	15	...	...	11,090	6,208	1,062	1,051	1	...	8	...	71	...	299	1	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
955	54	45,625	10,150	1,064	470	27	1	6,13,418	4,48,314	1,00,469	60,513	1,856	447	10,423	430	5,467	15	1,059	2	29	...

STATEMENT No. 5A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishment.

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes awarded.												Total		Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30.				
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
In lieu of other punishments.															
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).															
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	21	..	170	1	191	2	111	6	21	1	85	8	456	161	
" 380, "	8	...	20	..	30	...	17	..	2	..	12	1	70	20	
" 381, "	1	...	9	.	17	.	3	7	20	...	13	..	60	10	
" 382, "	..	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	.	...	2	.	4	..	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, "	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	1	...	
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	5	...	15	...	24	1	17	...	10	...	17	..	77	18	
" 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	
4 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, "	2	...	1	...	8	...	2	.	...	...	3	..	8	8	
5 Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, "	1	..	4	...	5	.	4	1	.		3	.	16	2	
6 House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, "	...	...	5	..	14	...	8	.	1	..	9	...	29	8	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, "	2	...	11	...	20	...	17	1	6	..	26		66	17	
8. Offence under Section 40, Act XXVI of 1870 ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871 .	..	...	5	..	16	...	6	...	1	..	2	..	30	...	
10 Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	....	2	...	..	.	1	...	2	1	
Total ..	40	...	240	1	337	3	188	15	67	1	173	9	819	245	

No 5A.—*continued.*

PART II

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864

	Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes						Total	Remarks
		5 and under	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	In addition to other punishments (Sections 3 and 4)								
	A—Section 3								
1	Theft as defined in Section 378 I P C		6	14	23	6	51	100	
	" 380		3	5	9		26	43	
	" 381			1			14	15	
	" 382			2				2	
2	Extortion as defined in Section 388 to 389								
3	Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in Section 411 to 412			3	1	1	7	12	
4	Lurking house trespass as defined in Section 443		1		1		1	2	
5	Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in Section 444				1			1	
6	House breaking as defined in Section 445			1	4	1	8	14	
7	House breaking by night as defined in Section 446			5	8	7	25	45	
8	Offence under Section 10 Act XXVII of 1871	1	1	8	4	2	8	24	
9	Offence under Section 14 Act III of 1880								
	B—Section 4								
1	False evidence as defined in Section 193 I P C " 194 " 195								
2	False charge of unnatural offence as defined in Sections 211 and 377								
3	Assault as defined in Section 351								
4	Rape as defined in Section 375				1		2	3	
5	Unnatural offence as defined in Section 377			2			1	3	
6	Robbery as defined in Section 390								
7	Dacoity, as defined in Section 391								
8	Attempt at robbery as defined in Section 393								
9	Hurt in committing robbery as defined in Section 394								
10	Receiving stolen property as defined in Section 413								
11	Forgery, as defined in Section 463 to 466 " 467 " 468 " 469								
12	Lurking house trespass as defined in Section 443		1				2	3	
13	Lurking house trespass by night as defined in Section 444								
14	House breaking as defined in Section 445								
	House breaking by night, as defined in Section 446						2	2	
	Total	1	11	41	52	17	147	269	

No. 5 A.—*concluded.*

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

OFFENCE.	Stripes.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25		26 to 30			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Section 251	..	..	...	...	...	..	1	..	....	..	...	...	1	
,, 304	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	.	..	...	1	...	1	
,, 309	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	
,, 334	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	1	
,, 354	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	3	
,, 360	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
,, 376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
,, 377	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	
,, 379	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	3	
,, 392	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
,, 403	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	.	1	
,, 406	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	
,, 436	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	..	...	2	
,, 511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	...	2	
,, 24 of Act IV of 1879.	...	.	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	.		1	
Total ...	2	..	2	...	3	1	8	...	2	...	11		29	

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,302	
Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted	14,236	
Percentage of whipping	9·87	

STATEMENT No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEALS AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888.

TRIBUNALS	Number of persons											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered	Sentence or orders reversed.	Proceedings quashed	New trial or commitment ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To—												
District Magistrates	10,014	...	3,003	3,438	1	881	2,269	7	129		286	10
Courts of Session	6,682	25	2,895	1,895	2	465	1,162	6	60	.	172	13
Chief Court { By persons convicted	854	2	274	224	...	138	74	8	10	...	124	45
Chief Court { By Government from judgments of aquittal ...	6	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	6	.	...	..
Total ...	17,556	27	6,172	5,557	3	1,484	3,505	21	205	...	582	12
Revision												
By—												
District Magistrates	3,301	.	2,426	...	...	...	.	...	591	107	177	11
Courts of Session	1,166	..	819	...	...	..	...	...	208	79	60	10
Chief Court	3,675	...	2,372	385	65	142	338	12	121	...	240	31
Total ...	8,142	...	5,617	385	65	142	338	12	920	186	477	12
Grand Total	25,698	27	11,789	5,942	68	1,626	3,843	33	1,125	186	1,059	...

STATEMENT No. 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THEE YEAR 1888

CLASS OF COURTS	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case	Number of cases tried by Jury	Number of cases tried by Assessors	Jury Trials.					Assessors' trials				Class of cases in which Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors.	Number of cases in which the Judge differed from			
					Wholly	Partially	Whose cases he referred under Sec 307, C. P. C	Whose cases he did not refer under Sec 307, C. P. Code.		One Assessor	Two Assessors	Three Assessors	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P Code—Jurors	5	2	...	2	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session—Assessors ...	3	...	388	...	..	...	...	...	311	17	18	36	Sessions trials
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors ...	9	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Original trials
Total ...	...	5	388	5	...	..	..	...	311	17	18	36	

STATEMENT No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF

Description of offences.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.								Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases										
		Within the year..								By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.								By Courts of Session		
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, Sec. 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, Sec. 191 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu* Sec. 191 (c), C. P. Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.	Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.		Received by transfer under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Transferred by order under Sec. 451, B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in Cols. 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Sec. 449, of the Code.	Total exclusive of Col. 17
												To Court of Session.	To High Court.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public officers, Chapter XI ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body. Chapter XVI. — Hurt	...	10	2	...	...	12	...	12	...	5	6	...	1	...	12	...	..	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body. Chapter XVI. — Criminal force or assault	...	41	3	2	...	46	...	36	...	25	21	...	...	...	40	...	..	...	...	..
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	5	...	3	2	..	..	...	5	...	...	...	..	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal Trespass ...	...	2	5	...	...	7	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	..	4	..	...	1	...	1
Offences relating to documents or to trade or property mark, Chapter XVIII	...	3	3	...	...	6	.	4	...	1	3	.	2	.	6	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	...		.	1	...	..	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	..	.
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws	...	1	30	...	...	31	1	30	...	25	5	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	60	54	2	...	122	1	109	...	67	45	1	3	...	116	..	...	1	..	1

No 8.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1888

WERE DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES						Subsidiary Table									
By High Court			Total for all Courts																			
Convicted	Acquitted	Total	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Total	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year	Brought to trial	Disposed of	Pending	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Sec 455 of the Code	Of those entered in Col 5 who applied under Section, 2 Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Sec 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases	35						36			
													Of the Total Number of Persons shown in						Of cases shown in Col 30			
													Column 16			Column 21		Columns 21 & 24	Disposed of by Magistrates		Disposed of by Sessions Judges	
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, Section 451A (1) of the Code	Number who did not so claim	Number of those in Column 3o (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451B of the Code	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, Section 451 (2) of the Code	Number who did not so claim	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code	Number who did not so claim	Being European British Subjects	Other than European British subjects	Being European British subjects	Other than European British Subjects
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36			
			2		2		2	2															
				1	1		1	1															
1		1	6	6	12		10	10															
			26	21	40		39	39															
			3	2	5	1	6	5	1														
				2	2		2	2															
			1		1	1	2	1	1														
			3	1	4	1	7	4	3														
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2		2	3	3	6		6	6					1	85			1	4		108	6	1	
			1		1		1	1															
				5	5		4	4															
			1		1		1	1															
			25	5	30		28	28															
3		3	70	46	116	5	109	101	8														

STATEMENT No. 9.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS THE SENIOR JUDGE AND EACH OF THE JUDGES OF THE CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB, SAT IN COURT AND AT CHAMBERS IN THE COURT HOUSE DURING THE YEAR 1888

1	2	3	4	5		6
Name of Judge.	Portion of year during which the Judge was, as such, present on duty.	Number of days on which the Judges sat in Court for hearing causes.	Number of days (if any) not included in column 3 on which the Judge sat in the Court House for the transaction of administrative business.	Average length of Daily sittings.		Remarks.
				(a) For hearing causes (column 3).	(b) For transaction of administrative business (column 4.)	
Sir Meredyth Plowden	The whole year	215	12	7 hours.	6 hours	There is ordinarily one meeting in each month of the 4 Judges, excluding the additional Bench of 2 Judges, for the transaction of the more important administrative business. The current administrative business is transacted from time to time or daily by 4 Judges, excluding the additional Bench of 2 Judges. The figures in columns 4 and 5 (b) show only the number of meetings of 4 Judges and their estimated average duration. The time spent by each Judge on current administrative business cannot be ascertained, nor is it always transacted in the Court House
Mr. Justice Burney	Ditto	220	12	Do.	Do.	
Mr Justice Tremlett	Ditto	216	12	Do	Do	
Mr. Justice Powell	From 1st January to 12th May and from 13th November to end of the year	123	6	Do.	Do	
Mr Justice Roe	The whole year	196	1	Do	Do	
Mr. Justice Frizelle	From 15th June to 13th August and from 19th November to end of the year	64	...	Do	Do.	
Mr Justice Rattigan	From 1st January to 12th November	160	2	Do	Do.	The holidays on which Judges came to the Court-house to write judgments, &c., are not shown.

APPENDIX TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT,

1888.

EXTRACTS FROM DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT REPORTS.

Extracts from Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

I—GENERAL REVIEW OF CRIME

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI

(Mr Stogdon)

It appears that in Delhi alone the number of offences reported has steadily increased during the past three years The District Magistrate attributes this increase "to a "tendency on the part of the people to have recourse to the Criminal Courts with an "increasing recklessness and on the most frivolous grounds," and his remarks are borne out by the fact that the increase in the number of offences returned as true was comparatively very small, while the number of cases brought to trial was almost the same in both years

It is noteworthy, however that the same tendency does not appear to exist in the other districts Perhaps the large number of Magistrates in the city of Delhi, and the ease with which a complaint can be made, account in some degree for the large number of trifling and frivolous charges

It will be seen that out of the whole number of offences reported or complained of (*viz*, 12,052) in more than one third the preliminary inquiry made by the Magistrates showed that there were no grounds for proceeding It is satisfactory to find that the Magistrates as a rule now exercise greater care in the examination of complaints, but this care on their part does not appear to have been followed by any diminution in the number of groundless complaints

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DELHI

(Mr Clarke)

The number of offences reported rose from 3,934 in 1887 to 4 793 in the year under review In 1886 the number was 3,175 This represents a rise of 23 per cent in 1887 and a further rise of 22 per cent in 1888 But, whereas the increase of reported crime was thus 22 per cent, the increase in admitted crime was only 6 per cent on the figures of the preceding year The number of cases brought to trial in the two years is practically the same These figures show a tendency on the part of the people of the country to have recourse to the Criminal Courts with ever increasing recklessness and on the most frivolous grounds But they also show that the Courts are awakening to the necessity of refusing to co operate with would be complainants and, although section 203 is far from being worked up to my ideal standard, I am glad to notice any improvement in the right direction

Common assaults account for nearly half the increase and simple mischief for another quarter

On the other hand there were six admitted cases of dacoity as against not a single one last year These dacoities were for the most part committed by gangs from the North-Western Provinces Three cases were sent up for trial, and, in one under section 396, six persons were convicted

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON

(Mr Maconachie)

I have had no reason to change the opinion expressed last year as to the fact of a considerable number of offences not being reported On the contrary a longer and closer knowledge of the people of the district makes me see more clearly how very important to them is that portion of the district crime which is *not* reported to the Police In one part which borders on the Alwar State, matters seem to have reached an unusually bad pitch, for complaint has been made by several villages together of the high rate exacted by thieves for restoring stolen cattle, Rs 60 or 70 out of 100, is felt to be unwarrantably heavy To remedy this unsatisfactory state of things is a task of time, and requires a change in the habit of mind on the part of the people, as well as a reform in the working of the Police I hardly know which of the two will come first

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. Drummond).

The number of offences under the Police Act has diminished very greatly, which accounts for a considerable proportion of the general decrease.

This is also due in part to the practice having been checked of indiscriminately referring complaints in cognizable cases to the Police for investigation, by Magistrates, under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, instead of trying to ascertain the character of the complaint themselves.

The number returned as true during the year was accordingly 1,499 or 662 less as compared with the 2,165 in 1887.

This is accounted for, (1) by the decrease in the number reported above alluded to; and (2) the increased proportion of complaints dealt with under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMBALLA.

(Mr. Bulman).

There has been a very trifling increase in the number of cases reported, but a considerable decrease (343) in the number returned as true. As there was an increase of 14 per cent. in the latter last year, the present figures show that the crime actually committed has returned more nearly to its normal condition. About eleven-thirteenths of the cases admitted were brought to trial.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

(Mr. Trafford).

Under the head, offences under the Penal Code, the number of cases of hurt rose by 256, and of cases relating to marriage by 99.

The cases of house-breaking fell by 249.

Under the head, offences under Special and Local Laws, the marked increase was in the number of offences under the Police Act which rose by 118.

It would have been satisfactory had the District Magistrate tried to ascertain if the increase in the hurt and marriage cases was confined to particular localities and to particular clans and tribes.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(Colonel Harcourt).

The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 9,358, as against 8,593 brought to trial during the year preceding, or 765 more. This increase is chiefly due to the corresponding increase in cases of hurt and breaches of the Police Act brought to trial.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. Bullock).

The Hoshiárpur report shows that of the 3,610 cases admitted to have occurred, no less than 1,237 were cases of assault.

Charges of petty offences have always been numerous in the Hoshiárpur district, but this year they have decreased by a large proportion. These cases are to a large extent notoriously groundless and unnecessary, and a free resort to the section allowing the grant of compensation for frivolous charges is a satisfactory course.

It is satisfactory to find that the time of the Police is not wasted by references in trumpery non-cognizable cases as used to be the case, but even now the numbers appear to me large.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. R. M. Dane).

A decrease is apparent therefore under all the above heads, and the result may be regarded as satisfactory. It is difficult to offer any satisfactory explanation of the decrease in the number of offences reported. Possibly the people are beginning to discover that a Criminal Court is not the proper place to obtain satisfaction for a tort of a civil nature,

but it seems more probable that the decrease is due principally to accidental causes. Of the 3,610 cases admitted to have occurred, no less than 1,237 were cases of assault. Crime of a serious character is rare in the district, and the people, though fond of litigation, are orderly and law-abiding In the hilly portion of the district in particular the conduct of the people is generally excellent. Seven cases of murder were, however, admitted to have occurred during the year as compared with two in 1887

Of the 2,072 complaints, 1,607 were dismissed without reference to the Police It by no means follows that all these complaints were absolutely groundless, as it often happens that a complainant is induced to withdraw from a prosecution or to hush up a case by the advice of his friends, although a criminal offence may have been actually committed. At the same time there is no doubt that particularly in this district the first impulse of a great number of litigants is to try the Criminal Courts, and when a criminal complaint has failed, they begin a civil suit The cost of criminal proceedings is so small compared with that of a civil suit, that the popularity of this line of action is easily comprehensible

* * * * * * * *

The proportion of offences brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred is 75 per cent, as against 79 per cent in the preceding year The proportion is very low in the case of the following offences —

Theft	252	136
Criminal trespass	814	77

Unless a thief is caught red-handed, the chance of his detection in this country is almost *nil*. As regards criminal trespass the line of difference between a criminal offence and an actionable wrong is very fine, and most of the cases reported were probably not actually crimes It frequently happens that a decree-holder is ostensibly placed in possession of land by the Civil Court, though possession may not actually be transferred under the decree A charge of criminal trespass follows as a matter of course

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANGRA

(Mr O'Brien)

Of the 6,318 persons pending trial, 6,262, or 99 per cent were tried during the year, as compared with 12,265 out of 12,314 tried in the year before The number of persons tried in the latter year was swelled by certain forest cases in which whole villages were prosecuted in the Kulu sub-division

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr Brown)

There has been an increase of 499 on last year of offences reported under all heads Apparently summary dismissals have decreased, but I am inclined to attribute this to difference of applying section 203 Criminal Procedure Code, under Mr Coldstream's orders and my own, and not to any disregard of the section by the courts I was unable to concur in his view when that section should be applied, and my application of it is considerably more limited in principle than his was

The proportion of true cases brought to trial shows a satisfactory increase

* * * * * * * *

Under head "Miscellaneous" an increase of 40 appears This is due to my having called the personal attention of Magistrates to the falling-off of action under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code Cases under this section in 1887 were only 19, as against 101 in 1886

I have carefully impressed on Magistrates that they must themselves entertain and enquire into complaints cognizable by the Police, if the complainant elects to invoke the Magistrate in preference to the Police

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION

(Mr M Macaulifee)

It will be seen from this table, that there has been a progressive increase of crime within the last two years, and the matter may well engage the earnest attention of the Government, as it obviously has done, to judge from the Government review of the report on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1887.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT

(Major Montgomery).

I look upon the higher percentage of cases summarily dismissed, especially in cases of simple hurt and criminal force or assault, with satisfaction There is not the least

doubt that our Criminal Courts are being yearly more largely resorted to for the purpose of gratifying personal spite, and also as a cheap method of obtaining redress in questions which should be settled in the Civil Courts. The increase in false complaints of this nature is largely owing to unscrupulous petition writers, who often induce simple villagers to put in such complaints to begin with before trying the Civil Courts. We want a better class of petition writers as well as Pleaders.

Another cause for the increase in cases reported is that before the issue of Inspector-General of Police's Circular Memo. No. 3273 of 15th December 1887, the Police reported only such offences in which they made enquiries. Now whether enquiries are made or not, all complaints are entered as offences reported.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Major Bartholomew).

The increase is accounted for principally by the large number of cases (746 as against 436 in 1887), of security for good behaviour and under the Police Act (V of 1861).

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE DIVISION.

(Major Wood).

It is difficult to assign a sufficiently satisfactory reason for so large an increase in the number of cases admitted to have occurred, and as I have only recently taken over charge of this division, I am unable from personal experience to suggest any special reasons beyond that referred to by Mr Channing in his report for 1887, namely, the readiness of the people to report offences due to improvement in the control and working of the Police. Moreover, it is true that, as pointed out by the District Magistrate, the figures given in the abstract statement given with his remarks under this head include a large number of petty cases, and that consequently they do not accurately represent the actual state of more serious crime in his district.

This may possibly account for the considerable decrease in the number of cases and of persons brought to trial, notwithstanding the large increase of offences admitted to have occurred.

The percentage of convictions obtained to offences admitted to have occurred has fallen from 39·4 to 36·3 but this proportion is still satisfactory.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPORE DIVISION.

(Mr. Troward).

The proportion of cases returned as true and not brought to trial, *viz.*, nearly one in five seems high, and in the case of offences against property, the proportion of cases brought to trial to those returned as having occurred, *viz.*, 896 against 2,085 or less than a half appears low, and, as remarked by the Magistrate of the district, does not speak favorably for Police action.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Colonel Birch).

I have called attention in my report of the year 1887 to the doubt as to the reliability of the Police statistics. The other statistics are fairly reliable.

As already stated in the report for 1886, hurts and assaults appear to be the characteristic offences of the sturdy Jats of this district. Hurts have increased from 903 last year to 1,285 during the year under report, but criminal force and assaults decreased from 592 to 362. The increase under "hurts," and almost corresponding decrease under criminal force and assaults, is due to the more careful and correct classification of the two classes of offences; but still the total of these two classes of offences is more by 152 during the year under report than in the previous year.

Offences against property returned as having occurred were 2,085 (against 2,048 last year), but the cases brought to trial are only 896 (against 1,076 last year), which if true does not speak favorably for the vigilance and detective powers of the Police of this district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Mr. Anderson).

There has again been an increase in the number of offences reported, and this increase has been constant for three years; so that while in 1885 the number of offences reported was 3,021, and in 1887, 3,475, it has this year reached 3,848.

I shall show further on that the increase is not this year in offences against property, but in offences against the person.

The total number of cases struck off as false was this year only 30 as compared with 42 last year. These cases depend almost entirely on the leisure of the District Superintendent of Police and the time his assistant gives to the preparation of the English abstracts. In clear cases where it was evident that false information had been given, a prosecution under section 182 was generally ordered before the case was struck off, and there has been an increase in the number of such prosecutions, but the number of convictions has been fewer than last year.

The total number of cases rejected under section 203 was this year 1,408 as against 1,188 last year, in the offences under the Penal Code. The increase is more than in proportion to the increase in cases reported—

Percentage of cases rejected to cases reported in .. 1887 ... 42
Do. do. do. .. 1888 .. 45

and a good feature is that the rejections were mostly without reference to the Police.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Colonel Gurden).

As will be perceived from the above figures there is a considerable decrease of crime in Mooltan and Montgomery. This fact is accounted for by the District Magistrate of Mooltan by the large number of securities taken from bad characters for good behaviour in 1887, and also owing to the flourishing state of the crops in 1888. In Montgomery the reasons given are the improvement in the agricultural state of the district; severe sentences passed in Cattle Theft cases, and the introduction of a system of river-patrolling by the Police and enforcing the responsibility of zaildárs and village headmen. I see no reason for differing with the Magistrates as regards the alleged causes of diminution of crime.

In Jhang offences reported have decreased by 6, but the number admitted to have occurred has increased by 131. No special reason is assigned for the increase.

In Muzaffargarh there is a slight decrease in the number reported. There is no change since last year in the number admitted to have occurred. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the stationary condition of crime to the establishment of a Police Station at Mahmud Kot and the arrest and punishment of a few old offenders.

As regards the percentage of offences brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred, it is highest in Jhang and lowest in Montgomery. This would seem to imply better detective results in Jhang than in Montgomery as far as the Police are concerned.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. Kennedy).

The decrease in crime is mainly in theft cases. This decrease I attribute mainly to the great improvement during the year in the agricultural state of the district. The rabi harvest was an exceptionally good one, and the kharíf harvest well up to the average. Other causes to which I attribute the decrease of crime are, (1) more severe sentences in cattle theft cases, all such cases being heard by 1st class Magistrates; (2) a system of river-patrolling by the Police which tends to check the exportation of stolen cattle into Baháwalpur and Bikánir to which places cattle stolen from Lahore, Gujránwála, Jhang and this district are conveyed by certain well-known routes across the Montgomery Bár. Another cause for the decrease of crime probably is that the leading men of the district and especially the zaildárs have been stirred up to assist in the detection of crime, and their responsibility for reporting crime has been brought home to Lambardárs, so that now a criminal has fewer chances of escape.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM DIVISION.

(Mr. Beachcroft).

The District Magistrate, Jhelum says that though the figures show a total decrease in crime, there is really no decrease. All the serious offences, murders, mischief by fire, and house-breaking show very serious increase, and security both to life and property is undoubtedly less than it was last year.

In the Gujrat district the decrease is chiefly in cases coming under sections 323, 352, and 379.

In the Shahpur district the falling-off was chiefly under the head of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

This decrease is satisfactory as showing that the efforts of the Magistracy in the district are producing a good effect.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRAT.

(Mr. Knox).

Several severe sentences have been given in theft cases, and the diminution is very probably attributable to that.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. Wilson).

In last year's Criminal Report I had to record a considerable increase in crime, but at the same time increased success in dealing with it.

This year, probably as a consequence of last year's criminal administration, I have to record a substantial decrease in crime, and a success even still greater in coping with it.

Reported offences which had increased from 4,083 in 1886 to 5,060 in 1887 fell off in 1888 to 4,631.

The people of this district are particularly prone to bringing exaggerated or false complaints against one another on the most trivial or frivolous grounds, and I have frequently directed the attention of the subordinate courts to the necessity of inquiring fully into the complaint at the first hearing with a view to it being rejected *in limine* if false or frivolous. I believe that all the courts endeavour to carry out this principle, but the complainants in such cases are so clever in giving their story a plausible appearance that very often its falsehood cannot be ascertained by a summary inquiry.

It is very satisfactory to have to record that offences against the Penal Code have fallen off by 420, a decrease of 12 per cent. on the year 1887, and this decrease has occurred under the most serious kinds of crime.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. Gardiner).

The District Magistrate remarks that in cases of theft and criminal trespass in which the chief increase has occurred), the Police admitted such cases too readily, but in my opinion there is no reason to think that they have acted otherwise than in accordance with their own departmental rules, which provide that the officers in charge of Police Stations are to report offences as they are reported to them by the complainants or the chaukidars, and it is more satisfactory that petty offences should be reported than that there should be a risk of serious ones not being reported. I have no doubt that very many cases of petty theft occur which are not reported.

Cases struck off on application of the Police.—The District Magistrate has made no remarks on this subject, and I have asked him for a report on it. The number of cases struck off is put down as larger than in 1887, and I think that it is no longer necessary that in such cases the District Magistrate should always pass orders himself, they take up a good deal of his time and also of that of the superior Police Officers who have to prepare English statements in them. It would be much better to allow the District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent to strike off such cases than to encourage the inferior Police Officers not to report them. It would be sufficient if in serious cases, as for instance murder and dacoity, the orders of the District Magistrate were required.

In proportion as burglaries without loss and petty thefts and attempts at burglary and theft are more readily reported, fewer offences will be brought to trial, but I agree with the District Magistrate that the superior Police Officers do not exercise sufficient supervision over Police enquiries, and the retention of useless, or worse than useless, Police Officers as Deputy Inspectors in charge of Police Stations, leads to a decrease in the number of offences brought to trial. An improvement in the efficiency of the Police is very desirable.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. Thorburn).

Variation in crime.—Under serious offences found true there is an all-round increase. It is sufficient here to give comparative statistics for those offences which most shake the public confidence in the effectiveness of the protection provided by the State for the security of life and property, *viz.*, murder, theft, criminal trespass (house-breaking, &c.) mischief (chiefly by fire, poisoning and maiming).

Section Penal Code and class of offence	Years.				
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Murder (302)	30	30	39	44	44
Theft (379 to 381) . .	495	830	845	1386	1917
Criminal trespass, house breaking, &c 449 to 458	527	594	847	1053	2452
Mischief (429, 433, 435, 436) .	106	130	177	292	357

In cases of theft, and criminal trespass I may remark that Mr. Meredith, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner, considered that the Police admitted such cases too readily. My own observation is to the same effect. In a large number of the burglary cases no property was lost and no one was apprehended.

The proportion of convictions to persons tried does not call for remarks except in mischief cases, a class of offence which is increasing year by year, and which can be committed almost with assured impunity. It is an offence which can only be kept down by the introduction of trial by village Panchayet or Council of Elders as provided for under the Frontier Regulation 1887.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. Beckett).

Increase of crime.—The statement shows a highly unsatisfactory increase of crime in the division, not only was the number of offences reported much larger than in the previous four years, but the number of offences admitted to have occurred has also largely increased. Compared with 1887 there was in the past year an increase of 11 per cent. in offences reported and returned as true, but if we take a period of five years, it will be seen that the number of offences reported has risen from 5,608 to 9,102, or an increase of 62 per cent, while offences admitted to have occurred have gone up from 4,679 to 7,945 or 70 per cent. The increase of crime is specially observable in Bannu, though Dera Ismail Khan continues each year to show worse results.

In Bannu the increase in crime looks very serious, in three years the number of offences admitted to have occurred has risen 75 per cent. or from 2,205 to 3,861. Compared with 1887 the increase in offences under the Indian Penal Code occurred under the following heads :—

	1887.	1888.	Increase.
Sections 143, 147, 148 Rioting, &c. ...	47	94	+ 47
„ 325 Grievous hurt	77	87	+ 10
„ 379, 380 Theft	332	709	+ 377
„ 411, 414 Receiving stolen property	61	113	+ 52
„ 429, 430, 435 to 440 Mischief ...	114	159	+ 45
„ 457, 48 House trespass with theft	456	546	+ 90
„ 493, 498 Adultery, &c.	55	92	+ 37

The District Magistrate attributes the increase to the following causes :—

I.—Drought and dearness of provisions which compelled the poorer classes to have recourse to crime.

II.—Want of an English Additional Magistrate with powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

III.—To the extreme numerical weakness of all ranks of Police.

IV.—To the fact that the Deputy Commissioner has no power to imprison on the sentence of a Jirga.

V.—To the strict system of registration of all reports at the Thanas now enforced by the District Superintendent of Police.

In Dera Ismail Khan the increase is again marked in offences against property which rose from 564 in 1886 to 915 in 1887, and have now gone up to 967, the largest increase being in cases of theft and receiving stolen property from 412 in 1887, to 488 in the year under review. The District Magistrate has not assigned any reason for the increase, but remarks that the Police, specially in the riverain tracts, have got a bad name for subjecting accused persons to wrongful restraint or ill-treatment, and of putting the people to great inconvenience by collecting large numbers of men from the neighbourhood of where an offence occurs, instead of conducting the investigation according to the Procedure Code ; the consequence is that numerous cases are not reported at all.

Dera Gházi Khan shows a satisfactory decrease both in serious crime and offences against property.

In last year's report I dealt at some length on the laxity shown by the Magistrates in the Dera Gházi Khan district in omitting to conduct with care the preliminary inquiry necessary for determining whether there are sufficient grounds for taking action ; there has been a slight increase in the number of complaints summarily dismissed, but there is still much room for improvement. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to call the attention of Magistrates in his district to the provisions of section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, so that processes are not issued in criminal cases unless it appears that there is sufficient ground for proceeding.

The number of cases struck off the register in Dera Ismail Khan continues to be the largest in the division.

232 cases as against 83 cases in the previous year were struck off as false on application of the Police, &c.; the largest increase occurred in Bannu where the number of such cases rose from 27 in 1887 to 170 in the year under review; no explanation of this abnormal increase has been given by the District Magistrate, and I have called upon him to do so. It is a noteworthy fact that in Dera Gházi Khan not a single case was struck off as false during the past or previous years; in 1886 there were only 4 such cases. This shows that the Police in Dera Gházi Khan take no steps in getting false offences struck off the register. I have called for an explanation from the District Magistrate.

The largest increase in the number of persons brought to trial occurred in Bannu, where they rose from 6,081 to 7,358 thus showing an increase of 1,277 or 21 per cent. in a single year. In Dera Gházi Khan though the number of true cases was smaller, the number of persons brought to trial was larger, due no doubt to the practice prevalent in the district of issuing process against every person complained against.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. Benton.)

There is a very sensible increase in the number of offences admitted to have occurred in all the districts. It does not appear that this represents any corresponding increase of serious crime. I think that when we come to scrutinize the particular offences committed, save perhaps in Kohát, we shall find that the increase is due chiefly to increased activity in enforcing preventive measures under the Procedure Code, or to prosecutions under sanitary regulations and the like.

There is a large diminution in the number of rejections under every head in Peshâwar, which is partly due no doubt to the larger number of cases of a preventive character taken up, and is otherwise a not unsatisfactory feature.

The large number of cases struck off by the Magistrate in Hazara is a noticeable feature. I would hope that this is partly due to a more conscientious reporting of crime which has made the number of offences reported mount up. In short, the Police instead of striking off cases by anticipation, now apply to the Magistrate to have this done. I know that in this district it was the practice to enter many cases that were suspected not to be genuine in the first instance in the Thana Diary, and not to enter in the charge register until some investigation had been made. I drew attention to this practice on several occasions.

The comparatively small number of rejections and cases struck off in Kohát as compared with the other two districts may be put down to the more unsophisticated character of the people. They are more ready to commit acts of violence but less so to bring false charges. Here, as I should expect, Hazara carries off the palm.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. Merk).

Cases cancelled upon application of the Police.

665 cases were cancelled on the report of the Police against 812 in 1887, a decrease of 147 cases.

109 cases were dismissed on the application of the Police against 193 in 1887, a decrease of 84 cases.

The Magistrate of the district struck off all these cases after having fully satisfied himself that they had not occurred.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain Leigh).

The large increase in cases brought to trial is due to cases under Frontier Regulations and is inclusive of cases of previous years.

The ratio for offences under the Penal Code was 57 against 53 in 1887, but if we include cases sent for trial by Jirga under the new Frontier Crimes Regulation, it rises to 97 per cent. against 80 per cent. in 1887.

II—OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. Stogdon).

In Delhi there was a decrease of 5 cases under head of offences affecting human life.

The increase of 217 cases under the head of criminal force and assault, is, I think, greatly due to the want of discrimination on the part of Magistrates in issuing processes, as will appear from the fact that out of 1,251 persons brought to trial, only 11 per cent. were convicted.

In Karnal there has been a general decrease in all heads with a few exceptions. It is more marked under the head of criminal trespass, and the District Magistrate attributes it to a large number of bad characters having been put on security in 1887 and to a prosperous year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

(Mr. Clarke).

Admitted thefts increased by nearly 40 per cent., and of 382 persons brought to trial for this offence, 252 or about 66 per cent were convicted. The percentage last year was 70, and the proportion brought to trial was also considerably higher.

Admitted cases of burglary were more numerous by 42, and the convictions fell from 80 to 68 per cent.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. Maconachie).

There is reason, however, to believe that a good many miscellaneous grievances are redressed under cover of a complaint for assault; a stout-hearted defendant will give no satisfaction, but not a few ignorant persons when they hear that an injured neighbour (whether it be blocking up a way, or seizing on his stackyard, or not making fair division of produce that constitutes the wrong), has brought a charge of assault, will go somewhat out of their way to make peace.

Under head 45 (theft, &c.), I am glad to see an increase from 220 to 256. The number of real cases that should come into the hands of the Police should be larger than this.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. Drummond).

The falling-off in the number of burglaries is possibly due to a large number of bad characters having been put on security in 1887.

But the conjunction of two fairly prosperous years has doubtless much to say to the improvement reported.

In a time of scarcity the professional criminals who are always more or less directly concerned in offences of this kind, attract a larger number of apprentices and casual associates, and cases of house-breaking become frequent in proportion to the number of persons engaged in this particular form of criminal pursuit.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMBALLA DIVISION.

(Mr. T. Roberts).

A serious increase of 235 cases under the head of house-breaking and criminal trespass has occurred in the Ludhiána district, which the Magistrate attributes to the high price of food, but as the increase is contemporaneous with a decrease of 275 in offences against property in the Amballa district, where the range of prices is almost the same as in the adjoining district, I think it must be regarded as one of those fluctuations which are always occurring but cannot be accounted for. At any rate if there is any law governing the advance and retrocession of crime, it can only be discovered by scrutinizing figures of a long series of years and of many districts, and not simply by comparing the statistics of two years together.

In Amballa there was a great increase in offences against property last year, and the increase had been steady for several years. Possibly the decrease this year may mark the beginning of a new cycle.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMBALLA.

(Mr. Bolman).

There was a startling increase in the number of murders which doubled from 7 to 14. Offences relating to religion rose from 8 to 12. Contempts increased by 20 cases; and assaults, &c., by 89 cases.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

(Mr. Trafford).

As remarked by the District Magistrate the decrease in the classes of offences cognizable by the Police during the year is satisfatory, indicating vigilance on part of the Police.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. R. M. Dane).

The decrease in the number of assault cases may possibly be due to an attempt which has been made during the year to enforce more rigorously the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. Some cases which have recently come under my notice, however, have caused me to doubt whether it is wise to encourage the subordinate Magistracy to make too free a use of the extensive powers allowed by this section. It certainly seems anomalous that a Magistrate of the 3rd class should be allowed to award Rs. 50 as compensation to an accused person in what he is pleased to consider a frivolous case, and that the complainant thus fined should have no right of appeal, while if the same Magistrate fines an accused person 8 annas, a right of appeal is allowed.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel Lang.)

These figures, it is hardly necessary to point out, show a remarkable decrease under almost all heads, and more especially under the heads of theft and burglary. This general decrease of admitted crime may, I think, be fairly attributed to the extensive repressive measures taken against '*badmashes*' in the earlier months of the year.

This subject has been very fully reported on by the District Superintendent Police and myself in our joint report forwarded to the Chief Court with this office No. 2195, dated 2nd September 1888, so that I need not here notice at length the measures then taken.

It will be sufficient for me to state that the views and facts stated in that report have been fully borne out by subsequent enquiry, and that I am more than ever convinced of the necessity that existed for the measures adopted by me against the '*badmashes*' of the district. Since writing the report referred to in August, I have marched over most of the district and have heard on every side but one opinion—that there is now at last "Aman" (peace) in the district.

The contrast to what I remember as the state of the district last winter is marvellous, and I could never have anticipated anything like the favorable change that has resulted from the '*badmash* campaign' of last spring. As the people themselves describe the change in the state of the district, women are now able to travel by day or night openly carrying their valuables with them, and the men are able to get a good night's rest undisturbed by the fear of their houses being broken into, their standing crops being cut and stolen, and their stacking burnt. And here I may remark that the statistics of decrease in reported crime give but a very faint idea of the real decrease in crime; as pointed out in my report of August last, but a very small amount of the actual crime in the district was really reported during the 'reign of terrorism' that preceded the '*badmash* campaign,' and one of the most satisfactory features of the results that attended that campaign, is the undoubted fact that crime is now fairly well reported, especially in regard to burglaries resulting in small or no loss, petty highway robberies, thefts of standing crops and the like. The result of my enquiries on this point leads me to deliberately state my opinion that the statistics of decrease of crime above commented on do not show one-half or probably one quarter of the real decrease in crime during the last year.

The universal jubilation on this subject that I am greeted with on every side as I march through the district, is, I believe, genuine and heartfelt, and I can have no reasonable doubt regarding the success of the late campaign.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. Brown).

These figures show startling variations under some heads, which should be briefly noticed. I had to draw the attention of Magistrates in the early part of the year to a growing tendency to override the law in some parts of the district, because men who did so escaped punishment. This was notably the case in parts of the Shakargarh Tahsil. The result has been an increase of convictions under Chapter VIII, X, and some heads of XVI, Indian Penal Code. It is not of course intended that convictions should at once rise (per cent.), because the District Magistrate has complained of too many acquittals under certain heads, unless the acquittals were bad in law or due to careless working. But I

think in the present instance the Courts in 1887 had erred both in law and in leniency in some cases, and the increase of convictions in 1888 under the heads under consideration may be fairly attributed to *bonâ fide* mistakes having been pointed out, and not merely to a desire to meet the wishes of the District Magistrate.

I regret to report the marked increase in the number of cases, persons and convictions under the head of offences affecting life. It is often impossible to explain the wave that seems to carry this kind of crime over a district from time to time, and I am unable to find any explanation at present.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Mr. Macauliffe.)

It will be remembered that there has been a correspondence on the subject of the huge number of persons placed under security for good behaviour by Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomew, the Magistrate of the Gujránwála district It ended with this office No 189 of the 30th November 1888. Notwithstanding the large number of securities taken, the offences of theft, robbery and receiving or habitual dealing in stolen property have increased in the Gujránwála district, thereby confirming what I stated in my last letter on the subject that such a large number of convictions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, was unnecessary, and that the progress of crime is generally independent of such proceedings.

I am at this stage of my service convinced that wholesale prosecutions for bad livelihood only tend to produce appalling hardship to the people and unpopularity to the Government. The prosecutions for bad livelihood conducted in the Gujránwála district would, I think, have produced a civil rebellion in any European country.

The following abstract taken from the district report of Gujránwála shows the increase of crime in defiance of the securities taken :—

	1888.	1887.
Theft, sections 379 to 380 and 401, Indian Penal Code ...	557	504
Robbery, section 392, Indian Penal Code	9	4
Receiving or habitual dealing in stolen property, sections 411 to 414, Indian Penal Code	158	117

The only decrease of crime worth noticing in the Gujránwála district is in offences triable by the District Magistrate under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, and by Magistrates of the first class; but I cannot say how far this is due to an injudicious distribution of criminal work. The Chief Court and myself have several times noticed in the monthly District Criminal statements that cases affecting persons with previous convictions were made over to Magistrates of the second class in the Gujránwála district for decision.

The following abstract taken from the district report of Siálkot shows that there is a remarkable increase in offences affecting property in that district also :—

Theft	358	in 1888	against 303	in 1887.
Robbery	10	„	5	„
Receiving stolen property ...	158	„	140	„
Criminal trespass	404	„	265	„
Mischief	127	„	82	„

Cheating and offences relating to marriage have also increased in both the Siálkot and Gujránwála districts; and prosecutions in several other classes of cases have also increased, but the latter may be described as of an artificial or technical character, and are due to increased legal knowledge acquired by the people.

The prosecutions for false evidence and offences against public justice have been principally ordered by myself, as I resolved on an experiment of working the repressive provisions of the law in the case of false plaints and false evidence, but a decision of the Chief Court, *Punjab Record*, 38 (Criminal) of 1888, led me to cease my complaints to the Magistrates under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code and a good deal of my efforts in that direction.

There is a decrease in the percentage of convictions in the Siálkot district which perhaps explains the increase of crime.

The District Magistrate of Gujránwála states his opinion that "the decrease of food grains consequent upon poor harvests has a great deal to do with the increase in thefts," but in another part of his report he attributes the increase in the number of thefts to the "bumper crop of grass in the Bár." If there was a bumper crop of grass in the Bár, it is not understood how there were poor harvests elsewhere, and in point of fact it is not known to this Court either that there were poor harvests, or that poor harvests, even if they existed, can be held to explain an increase of crime which has been progressive for several years.

The District Magistrate of Siálkot appears to be nearer the mark when he states that lawyers employed for accused persons and the absence of public prosecutors are the main causes of the general increase of crime.

I am myself unable to fully explain the increase of the crime in the division. In the extracts given from the reports of Judicial Officers in the end of the yearly report of 1887, there are several opinions to the effect that the increase of crime is due to defects in the judicial administration. I presume what is meant is, that Appellate Courts too frequently acquit prisoners *** I think I could, if called upon to do so, justify my own order in every case in which I acquitted an accused person on appeal during the year.

* * * * * * * *

The District Magistrate of Siálkot states his intention of enforcing village responsibility, which appears to be a move in the right direction. In recent years the provisions of section 42 of the Punjab Laws Act which empowers the Magistrates of districts to fine villages under certain circumstances have been practically a dead letter, perhaps owing to the difficulty of obtaining sanction for the prosecution. I have always thought the power given to the Magistrate of a district by that section a very salutary one.

In the review of the Police Administration for 1887 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor justly deplores the decline of the track system, and it is hoped that efforts will be made to revive it.

The obstacle in the way is the great decline, under an experimental judicial system, of the *morale* of the people, which is daily rendering it more difficult for Courts to accept the evidence of trackers.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major Montgomery).

I have now directed that all burglary cases should be heard by 1st class Magistrates only, in order that adequate punishments may be awarded in cases which are so difficult to bring to justice.

An attempt is being made to break up the well-known organised bands of burglars by demanding heavy security from them.

* * * * * * * *

This shows a steady increase under the following heads of crime :—

Hurt—both serious and simple.

Theft.

Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen property.

Criminal Trespass for commission of serious offences.

Offences relating to marriage.

Rioting.

In some of these cases no doubt the increase is more nominal than real, because probably more crime is *reported* than before.

The most difficult class of persons to convict is the habitual receivers of stolen property; and especially the jewellers who are attached to most bands of burglars, and immediately melt down all jewelry that is stolen.

As to convictions, I think, that considering that every effort is made by the friends of the accused to procure his acquittal by retaining counsel and fabricating evidence, and that there are no Government prosecutors, the number of persons convicted is not unsatisfactory.

An attempt is being made to enforce to a greater extent the responsibility of lambardárs in villages where serious crime occurs undetected.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Major Bartholomew).

The noteworthy increases are in theft, receiving or dealing in stolen property, offences relating to marriage, security for good behaviour, and offences under the Police Act.

The dearness of food grains consequent upon poor harvests has a great deal to do with the increase in thefts, a very large number of which are petty pilferings. No particular reason can be given for the increase in offences relating to marriage which consist mostly of abductions. The work of taking security for good behaviour was commenced

systematically in the winter of 1887, and completed during the year under report. The offences under the Police Act consist of petty nuisances, the increase in which can only be attributed to the Police having been active in looking after the sanitary arrangements of the larger towns in the district.

The decrease in murders and other offences affecting the human body is satisfactory.

Another cause which has swelled our list of thefts, &c., is the fact that our Bár had a bumper crop of grass this year, and a greater number of graziers of Jhang and Montgomery came to this district.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE DIVISION.

(Major Wood).

Offences affecting the human body. Chapter XVI.—There has been an increase in the number of murders (Chapter XVI (a)) 11 to 19 and the number of cases of criminal force or assault (5) rose from 1,007 to 1,393, or nearly 40 per cent., and of hurt from 413 to 437. There were 7 cases of rape as against 4 in the preceding year. The increase in offences of all kinds under this head is thus shown to be very considerable.

Offences relating to property—The number of cases of robbery and dacoity rose from 42 to 57. There was a decrease of 192 in the number of thefts. But an increase of 54 in cases of mischief. The number of other offences under this head is normal.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPORE DIVISION.

(Mr. Troward).

Ferozepore district.—The increase of offences under the Indian Penal Code was remarked upon in last year's report, and this year there is a still greater increase amounting to 690 cases. Again as last year there is an increase of 597 offences in cases of hurt, and decrease of 208 cases under the head of assaults, which would appear to be due to differences in classification. The increase in cases of murder and culpable homicide remarked on last year, is this year counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in this class of crime.

Hissar district.—Though the number of cases under the Penal Code has increased from 2,799 in the last year to 3,149 in this year, the number of persons brought to trial has decreased from 2,510 to 2,437. The increase is mostly in offences against the person. The decrease in theft cases which is very small is not worthy of notice.

In the Hissar district those cases of murder returned as true were not brought to trial, and one in the Ferozepore district.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM DIVISION.

(Mr. Beachcroft).

The decrease is chiefly in the offences under Chapter XVI and XVII, there being 11,512 offences under both these heads in the year 1888, against 12,878 in the previous year.

The following figures show the details of the decrease in each of the three districts :—

	1887.	1888.
Jhelum	5,233	4,789
Gujrat	4,703	4,090
Shahpur	2,942	2,633
Total ...	12,878	11,512

The percentage of convictions in the murder cases as compared with the previous year is as follows :—

	1887.	1888.
Jhelum	30 *p.c.*	25 *p.c.*
Gujrat	53 *p.c.*	75 *p.c.*
Shahpur	26 *p.c*	63 *p.c.*
Divisional ...	37 *p.c.*	50 *p.c.*

The remarks made by the Magistrate, Shahpur, under this heading are full and worth perusal. With reference to his remarks about cases under section 498, I am unable to agree with him that there is any uncertainty about the law as contained in that section, the words "any such" woman refer to a married woman who has been taken or enticed from her husband, *vide* 3, Allahabad 251; where a married woman has gone voluntarily to live with her paramour and the latter has cohabited with her knowing her to be a married woman, he is clearly guilty of adultery, section 497, but not necessarily under section 498. If this point was explained to complainants by the Magistrate, they would no doubt give in a complaint under section 497, unless they do so neither the Magistrate nor the Court of Appeal can convict under section 497, with reference to section 199 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat has made no remarks under this head.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum points out that the apparent decrease of crime in his district is fallacious; cases of mischief, such as rick firing and cattle poisoning have increased from 55 to 116. So cases under section 457 have risen from 129 to 310, murders from 42 to 52; what he says about the advisability of having a public prosecutor to represent the Crown in the Sessions Court and in case of appeal in the Chief Court is no doubt true, but still much more might be done than was done during the past year by the Committing Magistrate, to see that all necessary evidence is put before the Sessions Court. They seem to think their functions are confined to recording the evidence put before them by the police, and they do not look at the police papers before or at the time of taking evidence. Consequently material witnesses are often omitted, and where the police papers show that a witness has made a different statement to that recorded by the Magistrate, he is seldom or ever confronted with the police statement or given an opportunity of explaining or reconciling the inconsistencies Another great difficulty in this district arises from the medical evidence being so often recorded in vernacular alone, by a Magistrate who does not understand English, in spite of the Chief Court Circulars on the point. This was of course unavoidable in the cases from Pind Dadan Khan, as long as Raja Jahandad Khan was in charge of that Sub-division, but might have been avoided in cases committed from Jhelum. * * *

I am inclined to attribute, in part at any rate, the increase of serious crime in this district, specially with reference to offences against the life and person, to the inadequate way in which the Magistracy punish such cases, when the result does not happen to be death.

The district is a very straggling one and many portions far remote from Jhelum, or Pind Dádan Khan, but though this would afford some reason for not sending some cases which should be tried by full power Magistrates to Head-quarters, it does not account for the little use which is made of section 349, Criminal Procedure Code. There is no statement showing the number of cases in which it has been used, but not one such case has come before me on appeal from Jhelum, though they repeatedly come from Shahpur.

Another difficulty is common to this district and to Shahpur that is the proneness of the people to give false evidence in a *bond fide* case in order to involve others of the opposite faction with the real offender, which no doubt often results in his escaping from the difficulty of considering a witness's statement partly true and partly false.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHELUM.

(Mr. Silcock).

There has been a decrease under the head of theft, but the figures are somewhat suspicious, since it is found that the theft cases, reported in 1887 were 720, while those reported in 1888 were 899. It is in the number of cases struck off that the great differences seem to exist, since, while only 33 were struck off in 1887, 315 were struck off in 1888. I am unable to explain these figures and, therefore, I think it must be concluded that the decrease under this head is purely nominal, either too few were struck off in 1887, or too many in 1888. There could not have been an actual variation to this extent in two successive years.

Similarly mischief by fire and to cattle, &c., under the serious heads has increased from 55 to 116, or more than double. It is true that minor mischief has decreased, but it is not of much importance

Similarly serious cases of house-breaking under section 457, have more than doubled, there being 129 true cases in 1887 against 310 in 1888.

In minor cases of criminal trespass there has been a considerable decrease from 1,282 in 1887 to 1,027 in 1888.

Similarly there has been a serious increase in the crime of murder and culpable homicide, 42 in 1887—52 in 1888.

It is probable that under these serious heads the increase is only the normal increase of the province.

Practically a murderer has, under the present procedure, such good chances of escaping conviction, that he now takes the risk quite calmly, and he will continue to do so until better measures are taken for representing the Crown in the Sessions Court, but above all in the Chief Court, exercising the appellate powers in such cases.

As to mischief by fire, the present laws cannot cope with the offence; as a rule, the offender is known; equally as a rule, there is no proof against him, they are like cases of house-breaking where nothing has been stolen, it is impossible to bring the offence home to the accused.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. Wilson).

Rioting.—The number of riots reported and admitted to have occured fell off from 85 in 7818, to 25 in 1888. This decrease I attribute to the exemplary sentences given in 1887, one result of which was that in the Salt Range, a locality notorious for the dangerous riots that occur there, only one riot took place in 1888 and that was an unimportant squabble between village menials. The taking of heavy security from some of the most lawless factions in the Khushab Tahsil has also had a restraining effect.

The police were very successful in dealing with the riots that occurred. Of 25 admitted cases, 23 were sent up for trial, and of 168 persons, 142 were convicted and only 26 acquitted or discharged. In 1387 out of 35 admitted riots, only 25 were sent up for trial, and 148 persons out of 184 tried, were convicted.

False evidence.—This form of crime is closely allied to the last and equally prevalent in the district. In fact as a former Deputy Commissioner has remarked, "There are no professional false witnesses in this district and there is no demand for them, as most of the inhabitants are naturally false witnesses." In fact they can weave together a tissue of falsehood with a skill which few professional witnesses could surpass. The number of cases in which false evidence is given before the courts is beyond computation, and only the most flagrant cases are sent up for trial.

The results for the past year have been very successful. Out of 32 persons sent up for trial in 27 cases, 22 were convicted, *i. e.*, 67 per cent. In 1887 out of 56 persons only 25 were convicted, while in 1886 out of 73 prosecutions, only 30 were successful.

In 1886 the percentage of successful prosecutions for the province was only 35.

We may claim, therefore, that our attempts to suppress this crime have been accompanied with satisfactory results, and that some effort is being made to remove the stigma which the people so often attach to our tribunals, *viz.*, that any one may give false witness before them with impunity.

Culpable homicide.—The working of the police in cases of murder and culpable homicide, as tested by the number of cases successfully prosecuted to conviction has been signally successful, and much of the credit for this excellent result is due to the District Superintendent Mr. O'Connor who has personally prosecuted in each of these cases before the Court of Session.

Offences against the person in general.—Considering the class of offences against the person in general the year's working shows not only a decided falling off in each branch, serious or trivial (excepting murders which are almost stationary), but a marked improvement in dealing with them. The improvement is due to the cases I referred to in the report for 1887, which have continued to operate during the year 1888. The result of the large number of convictions in crimes of violence in 1887, and of the severe sentence passed was to repress such crimes in 1888. Lawlessness of the more violent kind has received a check, and the feeling of security of the person has increased. * * * Another important fact to remember in checking the statistics of crime is that the people now are much more ready to report offences than they used to be, and many burglaries and cattle-thefts are now reported, and swell the records of crime which the people formerly never thought of reporting nor the police of investigating.

If these two facts be allowed for, I think I may say with confidence that crimes against property in the year under review were not only less than in the year 1887, but less than in any years for the last four year.

Offences relating to marriage.—Offences of this nature are unusually common in the district, especially among the Awans of the Khushab Tahsil, and they are frequently at the root of the feuds and factionsthat prevail among that class. It is satisfactory to note that prosecutions of this nature are becoming rarer.

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The convictions would have been more numerous but for the want of certainty in the law on the subject. In several cases where a married woman went voluntarily to live with her paramour, and the latter knowingly cohabited with her, the lower Courts convicted, but the Sessions Judge on appeal set aside the convictions on the ground that an *actual enticement* must be proved. I was anxious to have an authoritative ruling on the point, and sent up a test case for appeal, but the Local Government did not think the case of sufficient importance for an appeal to be lodged. I am still, however, of opinion that the question is a most important one if its results be regarded. A large proportion of the crimes of violence have their origin in the abduction of women, the law in its present form is quite inadequate for dealing with such offences, and if it is to be further restricted in its operation, and such abductions of married women are committed with impunity, it will be an encouragement to the parties wronged to exact what they consider justice in their own way.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. Thorburn).

Chapter XVII.— Robbery and Dacoity.—The increase is bad. Until the bands of protected *badmashes* (mostly zemíndárs) who commit these crimes are broken up, such offences will increase. I am taking measures to effect this object.

Chapter XVII.—Criminal breach of trust.—This increase is due to a general deterioration in public morality and to legal practitioners showing aggrieved persons how to work the Criminal rather than the Civil Law in such cases.

Chapter XVII.—Receiving stolen property.—Increase here corresponds with increase under theft.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. Benton).

It appears that while murders have increased by one in Kohát there are large decreases of 17 and 11 in Pesháwar and Hazara, respectively. Attempts in both these districts stand at the same figure as last year, while in Kohát they have increased by 5. Culpable homicides stand at the same figure in Hazara while they have increased by 4 in Pesháwar and decreased by 8 in Kohát. Rioting has largely decreased in Pesháwar, namely, from 57 to 34, while there is an increase in Hazara from 16 to 29 and the same figure is maintained nearly in Kohát.

With regard to offences against property there is a slight decrease in Pesháwar; there is no difference in Kohát and a large increase in Hazara.

The result as a whole is very gratifying especially as explanations are forthcoming of the unfavorable figures. The notable decrease of murders in Pesháwar and Hazara shows that the working of the Frontier Regulation and the energetic repression of crime by preventive measures are at last beginning to tell on crime. I would, on the assumption that the same vigorous action is continued, anticipate a still further reduction in years to come.

The case of Kohát is peculiar. A portion of the district is in a very disturbed state. The Magistrate shows that much of the violent crime is due to raids from beyond the border. Hazara was in the same condition last year and for a portion of the present year.

We may confidently hope *that the Black Mountain Expedition will have a sensible effect in reducing crime.*

No very favourable result is observable with regard to offences affecting property in any of the districts. There has been a general scarcity throughout the division, and any such improvement was not to be hoped for. I believe that the serious increase in the figures as regards Hazara, as the Magistrate thinks, does not indicate any serious increase of crime but only more honest reporting. The notable decrease in rioting in Pesháwar is gratifying and is no doubt largely due to administrative action. I am unable to find why there is such a large increase in Hazara. The Magistrate gives no explanation of it.

The Magistrate of Pesháwar indicates the repressive measures which have been taken in his district under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Frontier Crimes Regulation. I observe that more than half the time of all the Magistrates is taken up in taking security for good behaviour and in order to prevent breaches of the peace. I believe that large numbers of bonds might be forfeited and that on those that are forfeited, very little is recovered as compared with what might be if this matter, so exceedingly important, were duly attended to in these districts. I think that for them the returns should show the value of security bonds forfeited and the realizations, so that poor realizations might lead to animadversions on the working. With proper care there should be hardly any bonds difficult of recovery, but as the matter stands, I believe that as a rule hardly anything can be recovered.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. Cunningham).

There is a large increase in offences under Chapters VIII, XVI and XVII.

Before the introduction of the Frontier Crimes Regulation of 1887, offences were probably not so freely reported as now, when an injured man may hope to get compensation or redress by procedure by jirga.

The first feature to be noticed is a considerable and satisfactory decrease in the number of murders from 39 in 1887 to 28 in the past year; attempts to murder and cases of culpable homicide have been about the same as in 1887. Cases under hurt have increased and assaults are fewer, the result probably of such cases having been treated differently. On the whole violent crime affecting life has been less.

Among offences against property thefts and robbery have risen considerably. The dacoities entered are really frontier raids which were not correctly shown in previous years.

Under serious cases of criminal trespass there is an apparent large increase from 59 in 1887 to 299 in 1888. The figures for the year under report appear correct, those for 1887 must be wrong. Many of these cases are no more than the visits of men to their paramours which are technically trespass to commit adultery.

I do not believe there has been any real or serious increase in grave cases of house-breaking; the apparent increase is chiefly in the Haripur Iláka, and I believe it is the result of punishments inflicted on several Deputy Inspectors of Police for burking reports of offences, and for other similar irregularities; and that cases reported in Thanas are now entered on the register of cognizable crime without regard to the chances of procuring a conviction or not.

One or two of the so called most successful Deputy Inspectors of this district were notoriously addicted to working with a view to their statistics, and to keep up a high average of convictions and successful tracing of offenders, either burked reports or kept them off the register until a real clue had been obtained, or till evidence was forthcoming against some person entered on the list of bad characters.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain Leigh).

Riots and unlawful assemblies have doubled as compared with 1887, but I can assign no special reason for the increase.

Murders including murders by Dacoits.—The following table compares cases and results for 1888 and 1887:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Year.	Committed by men across the Border	Accused died pending trial	Accused absconded.	Committed to Sessions.		Made over to Jirgah.		Pending.		Untraced	Under investigation.	Total number of cases.
				Convicted	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	With Magistrate and Sessions Judge	For trial by jirgah			
1888 . .	12	1	4	5	2	9	1	3	..	2	1	40
1887	5	1	12	2	.	8	...	...	8	3	...	38

Four of these murders were committed by dacoits and are due to the disturbed state of the Miranzai valley.

Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.—Attempts at murder have increased from 17 in 1887 to 22 during the year under report, while culpable homicides have fallen from 14 to 6.

Thefts and lurking house trespass both show a small increase as compared with 1887. A portion of these are petty cases and are attributed to the high rates which have obtained throughout the year for food staples in consequence of prolonged drought and a succession of bad harvests. Had this not been the case, I believe there would have been a marked decrease in this class of crime owing to the continued efficacy of enforcing village responsibility as described in previous annual reports.

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It will be seen that the number of dacoities due to transborder tribes has enormously increased principally on the Miranzai frontier, the condition of which is under the consideration of Government. The dacoities have been traced to the following tribes :—

Rabia Khels	23
Malla Khels and Rabia Khels jointly ...	11
Ala Khels	1
Mulla Khels	4
Turis	1
Akhels	8
Mani Khels	3
Malikshahi Wazir	1
Siparga	3
Zakha Khel	2
Mishtis	3
Zaimushts	1
Bizotics ... .A	1
Total ...	62

LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAWS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. Stogdon).

Canal Act.—The prosecutions under the Canal Act have again fallen off by 6 cases in the Delh idistrict during the year under report, and the remarks made on the subject in the last year's report apply to it with equal force. The sudden increase of such cases in the Gurgaon district is inexplicable and *primâ facie* unsatisfactory.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Mr. Clark).

Municipal Act.—The increase is due to the large number of applications for recovery of arrears of taxes under section 172 of the Municipal Act.

Bad livelihood.—I think the extended use of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, has done much to repress crime. The figures in the returns do not show that much has been done, but the people and officials say that it has done great things. The proportion of unreported crime to reported crime is so great, and the figures are so uncertain, that I attach more weight to these statements than to the figures.

One defect of our administration is the distance of the Courts from the people, and the trouble to the people attending criminal cases and the uncertainty of their result.

This defect allowed men to become with impunity petty thieves, and to become perfect plagues in their neighbourhood. This has been stopped now, as the extended use of these provisions has the effect of giving the leading men of a neighbourhood power to have such men put under security. It has given in a safe and cautious way, a sort of local Magisterial power to the leading men of a neighbourhood, and this is a great desideratum.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPORE DIVISION.

(Mr. Toward).

The decrease of 88 cases of security for good behaviour is remarkable. The District Magistrate (Hissar) has given sufficient explanation on this point and for decrease of cases under the Canal Act. His remarks on the difficulties in the way of cases of security for good behaviour are worthy of much consideration, and his experience agrees with my own while Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery. I should feel inclined to recommend a very radical change in the law on this subject; but as the province of the Courts is merely "jus dicere," I consider that any such suggestions on my part would be out of place.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Mr. Anderson).

The most marked feature in these figures is the decrease in cases for security for good behaviour which have fallen from 116 to 27. This is to be regretted, but not much to be wondered at. It is very difficult to secure convictions, at least in cases where the person has not been two or three times convicted for definite offences: and there are in this district many characters who have not been convicted, but who direct the actual perpetrators of crime and arrange for the disposal of stolen property. They are not unfrequently men of some influence in their caste and certainly in their village, and can always get witenesses to swear to their good character, and then there are no previous convictions and the Magistrate is unable to pass an order calling for security.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHELUM.

(Mr. Cookson).

The District Magistrate took up a large number of cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code when out on tour, the benefit of which will probably be only seen in 1889.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. Stogdon).

Proceedings to prevent breach of the peace.—There were great variations in the number of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII in the several districts of this division during the past two years. In Delhi the proceedings regarding security to keep the peace decreased from 166 in 1887 to 36 in 1888. This large decrease is principally due to the fact of the Dasahra and Muharram festivals falling this year at intervals from each other, so there was no occasion for putting dangerous characters on bail. The decrease of 28 cases in Rohtak under this head is attributed by the District Magistrate to the absence of the two chief causes explained in last year's report which had brought about such an abnormal state of things. The slight increase of 9 and 4 cases in Gurgaon and Karnal district calls for no special notice.

The average amount of security demanded under this head was not excessive in any district and was readily furnished.

Security for good behaviour.—Proceedings relating to security for good behaviour in the Delhi district have fallen off from 192 in 1887 to 40 in 1888, and in Rohtak from 52 to 25, chiefly owing to the cause explained above. The decrease of 14 cases in the Gurgaon district is attributed by the District Magistrate to the frequent changes of Magistrates. The District Magistrate of Karnal assigns no special reason for the decrease of 34 cases under this head.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. R. M. Dane).

In consequence of the Hoshiárpur riots the proceedings taken for preventing breaches of the peace were more numerous in 1887 than in 1888. In 1888 a special officer, Extra Assistant Commissioner Durga Pershad, was sent to investigate on the spot cases of bad livelihood, and in several cases security was taken for good behaviour; hence the increase.

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As already noticed, the attention of Magistrates was directed during the year to the necessity of enforcing the provisions of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in order to prevent the unnecessary institution of frivolous and vexatious complaints in summons cases, and the result has been a considerable increase in the number of cases in which compensation has been awarded. The increase in the number of maintenance cases is evidently accidental.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel Lang).

Security for good behaviour has risen from 351 to 2,947 during the current year, showing the large increase of 2,596. Of these, 70 persons being unable to find security were imprisoned in default, not one person, however, of the proprietary body of any village in possession of his share of land, went to prison in default of his security.

The average amount of security for keeping the peace was Rs. 135, and for good behaviour, Rs. 234.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. Brown).

As to proceedings under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, I have had to vary the former custom, as the Chief Court has held that a Magistrate cannot act under sections 55 (c), Criminal Procedure Code.

To secure attendance of men wanted at the time and place required, I directed the Police to arrest such men as they selected as ring-leaders and put them on bail to attend the Sadar Court for orders on one fixed date early in December. The Magistrate appointed for the duty there fixed dates for his camp and issued notices to the accused persons then and there, under section 112, Criminal Procedure Code, releasing them on bail in the meantime. A few who could not give bail to appear were committed to the lock-up. I find strict adherence to the law renders it exceedingly difficult to secure the presence of accused under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, when the Magistrate is in camp, and I object decidedly to such cases being tried at the Sadar. When any officer moves out there is a general stampede of the bad characters, and they carefully defer their re-appearance till the coast is clear. To prevent this I see no other legal means except what I have adopted, even though a few men may be thus kept for some weeks in confinement before trial.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Mr. Macauliffe).

The most noticeable fact under this head is, as remarked on the report for the year 1887, the large increase in the number of bad livelihood cases in the Gujránwála district. The District Magistrate states:—"It is, however, worthy of notice that only three persons out of 744 disposed of were punished with imprisonment in default of giving security," a fact which shows that the persons called upon to give security were not so bad as to pervent others coming forward to give security for them.

In the Siálkot district the case is quite different. Security for good behaviour was demanded from 122 persons, but of these 46 or over one-third were imprisoned in default. This shows that greater care was taken in the Siálkot district in such prosecutions.

The Magistrate of the Siálkot district hopes for favorable results from placing more persons on security, but at the same time he admits that much hardship may result unless the Magistrate who disposes of the cases has some experience and local knowledge, a remark in which I fully concur.

However much the Magistrates may disguise the fact, their object in placing men on security is, as I well know, to supply the defects of the Police and judicial administration. They do not always like to censure their Police, and they shrink from expressing their opinions about us who preside in Appellate Courts; but the remedy for the increase of crime is not to impose widespread hardship on the people, but to improve the Police and judicial systems. This is not impossible.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Lieut.-Colonel Bartholomew).

In security for good behaviour the number of persons disposed of and convicted, is nearly double that of last year. The work of taking security in a systematic manner was commenced last year and completed during the year under report. It is, however, worthy of notice that only 3 persons out of 744 disposed of, were punished with imprisonment in default of giving security.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE DIVISION.

(Major Wood).

The effects of the District Magistrate's attention to the important matter of taking security for good behaviour in the previous year (1887),—and the action taken by him, as recorded in his remarks, in giving bad characters fresh opportunities of reform by reducing the amount of security in some cases where it appears excessive, and in releasing the bad characters in other cases either from Jail or from their security, are apparent in the substantial decrease in this class of cases, and in the decrease in cases of theft.

The provisions of the Law in this direction appear to have been used by the District Magistrate with discretion and success.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Colonel Gurden).

In the Mooltan District the principal decrease is in convictions in cases of security for good behaviour and local nuisances. The Deputy Commissioner says that most of the bad characters of the district had been placed on security in 1887, hence there was less necessity for these preventive measures in the year under report.

In Montgomery, the principal decrease is in proceedings to prevent Breach of the Peace.

In Jhang, convictions in cases of security for good behaviour and other heads have increased by 183, and in Muzaffargarh by 50. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang took security for good behaviour from 188 persons, and in Muzaffargarh security was taken from 240 persons.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM DIVISION.

(Mr. Beachcroft).

In Jhelum there is a notable increase in the number of persons from whom security was taken: (1) to prevent a breach of the peace (2); to be of good behaviour. It is to be hoped that this may have good effect during the current year.

Mr. Wilson's remarks on the subject of taking security from bad characters deserves perusal.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. Wilson).

Security to keep the peace.—In 1887, most of the more violent factions had been put on security, with the result that in 1888 there was a great decrease in the number of such applications, which fell off from 247 to 122. A preliminary enquiry by the Magistrate and the Police showed most of these to be groundless or frivolous, and proceedings were taken only in 22 cases. In these out of 150 persons brought to trial 81 were put on security as against 152 in 1887.

Security for good behaviour.—Proof that these provisions of the law are being carefully worked, and that the right persons are being put on security is that in 18 cases where bad characters had been put on security, they were convicted within the term, and in these 18 cases 38 bonds were forfeited against 25 in 1887. About Rs. 1,500 has been realised as forfeit money.

In fact now that the consequences which may attach to giving security for bad characters are being made apparent, there is a growing indisposition among the people to come forward as sureties, and the several cases where security has been so given, application has been made to have them cancelled, on the ground that the surety could no longer vouch for the conduct of the person for whom he stood security.

This difficulty in obtaining securities must have a most wholesome deterrent effect on habitual offenders.

The provisions of the Penal Code regarding bad characters have now been worked steadily in this district for three years, during which time over 1,000 persons have been put on security, and the more I see of their working the more convinced I am that they can be made a most effective means of preventing crime.

I may give one out of numerous instances which have come under my observation. In 1887 and the first two months of 1888, 11 burglaries had been committed in the large village of Mitha Tiwana, and in only one case had a conviction been secured. In 1880 or 1887 no bad characters had been put on security.

In March 1888 a thorough enquiry was made into the state of things on the spot, and 10 or 12 of the most notorious bad characters were put on security. The remainder absconded and have not since returned. The result of these proceedings was that for the remaining 10 months of 1888 not a single burglary was committed or even attempted in the village.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. Thorburn).

Bad livelihood cases were taken up by Deputy Commissioner and Ghulam Ahmad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, while on tour. I am trying to put all the registered *badmashes* and habitual offenders of the district on security, and have personally disposed of some 60 or 70 cases locally, but I cannot carry out my intentions with either inferior Native Magistrates as my instruments, or until I can release a good man from work at the Sadar to go round the Thanahs and work through the *badmash* registers locally.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. Beckett).

The number of cases disposed of relating to security for bad livelihood has nearly doubled during the year. The figures for the past three years are shown below :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	57	66	68
Dera Gházi Khan ...	96	95	166
Bannu	189	140	361
Total ...	342	301	590

While Dera Ismail Khan does not show any noticeable variation, in Dera Gházi Khan the number has increased from 95 to 166 or 75 per cent. ; but the largest increase occurred in Bannu where they rose from 140 to 361 or more than twice and a half. No reason has been assigned by the Deputy Commissioners for the increase, but it appears that the larger powers given by sections 89 and 46 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, No. IV of 1887, for demanding securities from bad characters have been freely enforced for the prevention of crime ; the change made in the procedure by Act XIV of 1882 and Chief Court Circular XI, dated 27th April 1886, rendered it difficult to demand securities from bad characters under the Criminal Procedure Code.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. Benton).

The number of cases in which security for good behaviour and for keeping the peace was demanded was 21·67 per cent. of the total number of offences admitted to have occurred, and the proportion of persons ordered to find security was 39·57 of the total number convicted. Seeing that so much magisterial energy is in these parts devoted to this subject, it is much to be regretted, as I have already noted, that the benefit of this action is not secured by the higher Courts being enabled by the returns to see that satisfactory amounts are realised on confiscated bonds.

The assiduity with which the law as to taking security has been enforced during the past year is much to be commended. There has been a falling-off in Hazara to which I have already referred.

I am glad to see that the Magistrate of Peshawar has his attention directed to the securing of proper results on the forfeiture of bonds. The number forfeited during the year has been about doubled. This shows how much more can be done than has been the practice hitherto. It would have been interesting to know how much was realised. I have been told by the Police Officer that it was a mere trifle.

MISCELLANEOUS

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. Stogdon).

Agency by which criminal work was disposed of.—In Delhi the Honorary Magistrates disposed of more than ⅘ths of the whole number of cases for disposal, and the District Magistrate generally speaks well of their work. Amongst the Honorary Magistrates sitting singly in this district, Khan Bahadur Syad Hadi Husain Khan, and Rai Bahadur Piari Lal, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioners, disposed of the largest number of cases.

The Honorary Magistrates of Gurgaon turned out 217 cases during the year as against 274 in the last year. The District Magistrate has, however, made no comments on the quality of the work done by these officers.

The proportion of cases disposed of by the Benches of Honorary Magistrates in the Rohtak district has decreased by 8·81 per cent.

In Karnál the number of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly was probably more than the requirements of the district, and notwithstanding this they rendered no material help in the disposal of cases. The number of cases disposed of by them was considerably below that of the past year, *viz*: 18 as against 274. The District Magistrate does not seem to be satisfied with the working and conduct of any of these Magistrates. He says the Kaithal branch has never worked well, as regards the Arnauli and Sidhuwál Jagírdárs who are first class Magistrates, he stigmatizes the first with being quite unfit for the exercise of first class powers, and of the 2nd he says that he has of late had grave suspicions of misconduct. A further report will be called for on this subject.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. Benton).

Frontier Regulations.—I have no desire to criticize minutely or in fact at all this department of the criminal administration, which is, I consider, withdrawn from the cognizance of the ordinary Judicial administration.

The proper authority to do this is the Commissioner who exercises the power of revision and must be in a much better position to criticize effectively. The extraordinary disparities which appear in the working of the three districts appear to prove the necessity for this task being undertaken by the proper authority with a view to a correct, uniform and consistent policy being carried out.

I think, however, that trial by Councils of Elders should, as a rule, be chiefly confined to certain very heinous offences, and that it should be restricted as much as possible. I regard it as a very valuable institution for these parts which it would be a great pity to spoil by over-doing it. I would be very much afraid that this is being done in Kohát. The large diminution in convictions which the Deputy Commissioner is unable to explain appears to me an unfavorable feature. I would very much doubt the policy of the procedure described by the Deputy Commissioner when he says :—

"In cases in which no trace of the offenders or of the property is found by the "Police and they (I suppose the cases) are sent up to the Deputy Commissioner, a jirga "of the village headmen and other respectable persons is nominated who are required "to find out the real offenders on pain of a collective fine on the whole village. This is "done chiefly in cases of burglary and mischief, &c, in which the village may be called "to account on its joint responsibility."

The council appointed have thus set before them the choice between paying a fine out of their own pockets or of finding some scapegoats to be delivered up to punishment. They are thus not in a position to act judicially and impartially. I do not venture, however, to offer any advice on this or any other matter connected with the working of the Regulations. All that I wish to do is to suggest that the matter requires to be looked into by the proper authority. The list of cases referred to Councils of Elders by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara is to my mind a very proper one as regards the classes of offences that have been dealt with.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMBALLA DIVISION.

(Mr. Roberts).

Whipping.—The reluctance of Native Magistrates to award whipping as a punishment is observable in all the districts of this division.

Fines.—The Magistrate of Ludhiána remarks that some of the courts show little discretion as to the amount of fines they award, but nevertheless I observe that 77 per cent. of the fines inflicted during the year has been realized. The sums awarded and paid as compensation are also a satisfactory feature in the return of this district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Colonel Parker).

Punishment.—The main points noticeable in connection with statement No. 5 appear to be a reluctance on the part of Magistrates to inflict the punishment of whipping, too great use of the punishment of fine without imprisonment and the infliction of fines too large in amount and, where imprisonment is awarded, the sentences are as a rule too low.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. Bullock).

Whipping.—The Hoshiárpur report shows that the punishment of whipping has been very sparingly resorted to, as only 25 persons were whipped during the year, and in 7 of the cases whipping was inflicted in addition to other punishment. Native Magistrates appear to be averse to this form of punishment.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. Brown).

Solitary confinement.—I am not satisfied that solitary confinement is properly awarded, notwithstanding repeated injunctions. The Sadar Courts I see have awarded 4 per cent. less than in 1887, and some of the latter, notably Ramjidass and Amar Nath, appear to have disregarded the point. I have called for special explanations from the officers concerned.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Mr. Macauliffe).

Punishment.—I have noticed several times, especially in the Gujránwála district, that the punishments inflicted by subordinate Magistrates are not sufficiently deterrent. This has been due in many cases to the fact that persons who had previous convictions against them, were sent before subordinate Magistrates.

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The District Magistrate of Siálkot notices a considerable increase in the number of persons who were imprisoned without solitary confinement in the Courts of the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioner; this is not satisfactory as the District Magistrate remarks.

The District Magistrate of Siálkot himself generally tries cases in which accused persons have previous convictions against them, which is satisfactory.

A much larger number of persons have been sentenced to whipping in the Gujránwála than in the Siálkot District.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major Montgomery).

Punishment.—I am inclined to think that the punishments inflicted by some Magistrates are not sufficiently severe to act as deterrents. Their attention has been drawn to this. All cases of confirmed criminals were taken up by the District Magistrate. Some cases in which the offenders have been previously convicted for petty offences have necessarily been sent to other Magistrates for disposal.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE DIVISION.

(Major Wood).

Solitary confinement.—I think it would be well if Magistrates included a sentence of solitary confinement in a sentence of rigorous imprisonment as a general rule.

A sentence of solitary confinement generally has a most salutary effect, and its absence deprives an ordinary sentence of imprisonment of much of its deterrent effect.

I observe that solitary confinement has been awarded in only 66 per cent. of sentences of rigorous imprisonment.

Whipping.—Sentence of whipping also appears to be a mode of punishment, but little resorted to by the Courts, there having been only 111 persons sentenced to whipping, of whom 51 were juveniles.

The number of adult persons sentenced to whipping is, therefore, very small indeed, only 60; and in cases of second convictions, where it is admissible under the Act, it appears to have been seldom resorted to.

SESSION JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Colonel Gurden).

Whipping.—In all districts the punishment of whipping awarded has fallen off except in Muzaffargarh where it has increased by 5. Whipping seems to be very sparingly resorted to in Jhang and Muzaffargarh I agree heartily with Mr. Kennedy in his remarks regretting the sparing use of Act VI of 1864, but this shortcoming is always to be seen in the working of Native Magistrates who now-a-days do the bulk of the criminal work.

There can be no doubt as to the salutary nature of this punishment for petty offences, and I believe it to be truly deterrent.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. Wilson).

Whipping—

Cases of whipping have diminished from 69 to 35, probably because there were fewer petty thefts. Except for juvenile offenders I doubt if whipping is a very efficacious form of punishment. At all events the people of this district do not consider it entails much disgrace, and an influential lambardár once said he would prefer a whipping to a fine of Rs. 100.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. Thorburn).

I consider that the prevailing fault of Native Magistrates in punishing is leniency, due no doubt partly to escape criticism on appeal, but chiefly to inability to realise that the measure of punishment should be rather its deterrent effect on others than its personal expiatory consequences on the criminal. Second and 3rd class Magistrates will not use

section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, as freely as they should. It was only used 5 times in 1888. Further if we look on the payment of compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, as a punishment on a complainant for bringing a vexatious complaint, 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates fail to use it. In only 17 cases was section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, used. No fewer than 2,673 persons were discharged because of default of complainant or compromise, and 2,968 persons were acquitted or discharged on other grounds. Were section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, worked properly, a vast amount of unnecessary labor would be saved, and hundreds of innocent persons would escape what amounts to persecution including personal inconvenience and considerable expenditure in the shape of bribe-giving.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. Stogdon).

Subject.—Procedure.—Magistrates now pretty generally comply with the provisions of section 200 and 202, Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that complaints are frequently dismissed under section 203. Evidence is often recorded in a perfunctory manner and without much intelligence. The provisions of section 164, Criminal Procedure Code, are occasionally disregarded as I found in a case which recently came before me.

Free use appears to me to be made of the provisions of sections 348 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code. The majority of habitual offenders who come before the Courts are not particularly dangerous offenders. They are generally thieves of small articles and pick-pockets who have not sufficient wit or dexterity to escape detection or sufficient ability or daring to organise thefts on a large scale or crimes of violence. Magistrates vary very much in their treatment of cases of 2nd or 3rd convictions against property. Some punish with equal severity a man who has stolen a few handfulls of grain, and a man who has broken into a house at night and stolen valuable ornaments and money. Others exercise more discrimination and treat a really dangerous member of society with the severity which he deserves. Appeals come before me from a great many Magistrates, and one cannot fail to notice how they vary in their ideas regarding the severity of punishments and the amount of punishment to be inflicted in particular cases. A Magistrate a short time ago inflicted a sentence of several months imprisonment on a resident of a foreign territory who brought a few swords into British territory, with a marriage procession, in ignorance of the law. A sentence of this kind shows a total inability to realize the difference in enormity between crimes of different descriptions.

The provisions of the last clause of section 221, Criminal Procedure Code, are generally complied with but not always. The provisions of the last clause of section 511, are often overlooked. Magistrates are too apt to consider a certified extract under the hand of the officer having the custody of records of the Court to be sufficient proof of a previous conviction, even in cases in which the accused person denies that he is the person who was convicted.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. Wilson).

Habitual offenders.—The number of habitual offenders brought to trial and convicted during the year, was 39 against 49 in 1887 and 35 in 1886. The placing of a number of old offenders on heavy security may have had something to do with the decrease, but the fact that in some cases old offenders have only recognised when they had been sent to jail would serve to show that sufficient precautions for their identification are not taken by the Magistracy and the Police. The isolation of the Police of each district and the want of co-operation with the Police of other districts no doubt assists old offenders in escaping recognition, but the attention of all Magistrates, of the Police and the Jail authorities has been specially directed to the important circular on this subject issued during the year, and the Police have been requested in all suspected cases, to take steps to have the accused, while still under trial, shown to the local jail officials with a view to identification.

In all cases now where an old offender is convicted a note to that effect is entered on the warrant, but some change in the system of jail discipline in the direction of treating old offenders as a special and separate class, would be of the greatest use in contributing to this identification.

All serious cases in which old offenders were concerned were tried by the District Magistrate, or when Mr. O'Dwyer was acting as District Magistrate, committed to the Court of Sessions.